

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { By Post, 6*½*d.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE VOYAGE HOME—GETTING OSTRICHES ON BOARD AT ADEN.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at 18, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington, the wife of G. E. Ericcson, Esq., of a son.
On the 28th ult., Mrs. Charles Cammell, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at St. James's Palace, the Countess of Antrim, of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at 5, Hyde-park-street, W., Countess Steenbock, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Kirkliston, N.B., Charles J. Guthrie, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, to Anne, third daughter of the Rev. J. C. Burns, Free Church, Kirkliston.
On the 30th ult., at Gloucester-place, Edinburgh, Sir P. K. Murray, Bart., to Ione Campbell Penney, daughter of the late Lord Kinloch.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at his residence, Fir Vale, Wavertree, near Liverpool, James Pickford Higginson, in his 53rd year.
On the 3rd inst., at Morpeth-terrace, Augusta, wife of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

On the 27th ult., Henrietta Maltby, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Maltby, Esq., of Walthamstow, and Harley-street.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9.											
Palm Sunday.											
Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1855.											
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. J. Hall, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. S. Talbot, Warden of Keble College.											
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Prothero.											
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.											
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Hereford, the Hon. Dr. Herbert; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. G. Salmon.											
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. John Marjoribanks Nisbet, Canon Representative of Norwich; 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. John Loftie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy.											
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.											
MONDAY, APRIL 10.											
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., the Rev. C. E. Wright.											
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Payne on Concrete as a Building Material).											
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.											
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Baldwin Latham on "Are Subterranean Sources of Water Supply a Cause of Enteric Fever?")											
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (probably Professor A. A. Nicholson on the Place of Science in Education; and a paper by Professor Birk or Mr. E. Morshead).											
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Mackay on Gaeic Words in Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Mythology).											
Monday Popular Concert, director's benefit, 8 p.m.											
City of London General Pension Society, elections, &c., London Tavern, noon.											
TUESDAY, APRIL 11.											
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m. the Rev. Maurice Davies.											
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.											

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.		General	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Humidity, amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.				
April 11	Inches	°	°	°	0-10	°			Miles.	In.
29	29.331	45.9	41.4	85	9	42.6	53.0	S. SSW.	312	.015
30	29.558	47.4	39.9	76	7	41.0	53.8	SW. S.	800	.000
31	29.530	52.9	41.7	65	7	45.3	61.0	SSE. S.	172	.000
1	29.720	46.2	41.6	85	10	40.4	50.8	W. N. NWW.	124	.000
2	29.589	46.1	36.5	71	—	34.0	56.4	N. NNE.	110	.000
3	30.212	47.0	38.7	75	2	32.9	62.2	E. SW.	141	.000
4	29.413	52.1	45.8	81	6	37.4	62.8	SW. W.	126	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.310 29.608 29.533 29.678 29.987 30.215 29.414
Temperature of Air .. 48.1° 48.1° 55.2° 48.1° 49.9° 50.8° 53.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 46.8° 46.8° 44.9° 44.9° 44.8° 45.2° 50.3°
Direction of Wind .. S. SW. SSE. NW. NNE. E. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
m	h	m	h	m	h	m
14	2	30	3	4	3	51
2	3	20	3	36	3	52
4	8	4	24	4	40	4
5	6	4	47	5	57	5
6	30	3	51	4	58	5

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 12, at 7.30, the FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL PASSION-WEEK PERFORMANCE OF MESSIAH.

Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Shakespeare, and Signor Foli. Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets 3s., 6s., and 10s. ed. Note.—The whole of the west gallery numbered at 3s., and the usual dress regulations not enforced.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1876.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will celebrate their Eleventh EASTER HOLIDAY FESTIVAL in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.

FIVE THOUSAND SEATS.

DAY PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, APRIL 17; TUESDAY, APRIL 18; and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19; AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL PROGRAMME, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30.

Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'clock.

Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

No charge for programmes.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL, PICCADILLY.

Fourth Year in London, and still performing to crowded and fashionable audiences. Twice every Day, viz., at three and eight o'clock.

The latest sensation is the marvellous phenomenon of Mr. Maskelyne floating over the heads of the audience in the middle of the room by invisible agency. Psycho and the mysterious Dark Scence are included in the present programme. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY, at Three and Eight.

Grand Moving Diorama of the NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal. Pronounced by delighted and fashionable audiences the most charming exhibition of the kind ever produced. This magnificent Work of Art occupied three years. Stalls, 1s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

contains:-

Mdlle. Blanche Rosavilla, the New Prima Donna.

Mr. C. B. Lawes, the Famous Athlete.

Sketches at Croydon.

Portrait of Mr. H. Forrester, the new Iago. Drawn by Matt Stretch.

"View Hallo!" A Sketch in Leicestershire, by J. Sturgess.

Portraits of the University Crews.

Our Captious Critic.

Circular Notes. Final Practice of the Varsity Crews. The Italian Opera.

Chess. Whist. Billiards. Athletics. Reviews. With all the Sporting,

Dramatic, Athletic, and Musical News of the Week.

Office, 198, Strand.

country has been made liable. £78,044,000 is a total which the United Kingdom has never contemplated the possibility of being charged with in time of peace until the present year. Taxation, it has been said, follows policy, and it cannot be concealed that Conservative policy has usually proved to be very expensive. The Army, the Navy, and the Civil Service, if we may judge by the estimates put before the House, show all of them an increase which necessarily puts great pressure upon the springs of industry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is not specially responsible for this. It is his business to find "ways and means." There can be little doubt that he exercises all the influence of his office to keep down expenses to the lowest point. At the same time, he admits that the increase in the departments to which we have referred, proposed by the Government of which he is a member, is indispensable to the interest of the country.

The House of Commons virtually accepted this view of the case; and perhaps it would be difficult, without a full mastery of all the details, successfully to contest it, although Mr. Mellor, member for Ashton-under-Lyne, who has been wont to watch over every item of national expenditure with praiseworthy attention, pointed out not a few instances of expense which he regarded as disgracefully lavish. In one respect the augmentation of our outgoings was fairly explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Civil Service, as well as the Army and Navy, shows a rapid increase in the charges which it imposes—an increase since 1873-4 of no less than £2,242,000. This, however, is accounted for mainly by two items—grants in aid of local taxation and in support of education—which since 1857-8 have risen, the one from £1,400,000 to £4,150,000, and the other from £790,000 to £1,758,000. The first, as Sir Stafford Northcote explained, is rather a shifting of the burden from one shoulder to the other than an actual increase of it; and the last has been incurred for a purpose welcomed by all parties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to meet the increase of annual charge upon the nation by exacting another penny in the pound on the income tax. He thinks it would be rash to depend, under present circumstances, upon the annual growth of the revenue. He cannot confidently rely upon the probable proceeds of an increase in the spirit tax. He is naturally reluctant to interfere with the arrangements which he made last year for a gradual diminution of the public debt.

He had, therefore, no alternative but that of increasing taxation in the way already mentioned. But although he puts another penny in the pound upon the income tax, he exempts all incomes up to £150, instead of £100, as for many years past, and he allows to incomes under £400 a year a deduction of £120.

The arithmetical result of this arrangement will be to augment his resources for the year £1,168,000, from which, when the £800,000 deficiency has been deducted, he will be left with a surplus of £368,000.

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The Empress, with the ex-King and Queen of Naples and a distinguished company, witnessed the race from a stand erected in the park. The Empress entertained her Royal relatives and a party of sixty guests at luncheon, which had been provided by Gunter, of Berkeley-square, in a tent. After the Imperial luncheon numerous other guests were entertained. On Sunday the Empress, accompanied by the ex-King and Queen of Naples, left Easton Neston for London. The Duke of Teck met her Majesty at Euston station. The Empress entertained a small party at luncheon at Claridge's Hotel, and afterwards, with the ex-King and Queen of Naples, drove in Hyde Park. The Duke of Cambridge and various members of the aristocracy visited the Empress at the hotel. Her Majesty entertained a distinguished company at dinner, after which the ex-King and Queen of Naples returned to Towcester. The Empress (travelling as Countess Palfy) left London, on Monday, on her return to the Continent. Her Majesty travelled from Victoria station, where the Austrian Ambassador and numerous friends took leave of her on her departure for Dover, whence she crossed to Calais in the special steamer *Samphire*, en route for Vienna.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, from St. Petersburg, having visited, via Darmstadt, Prince Louis and Princess Alice of Hesse, and the Duke of Coburg and Gotha, as well as the President of the French Republic, on his way home. His Royal Highness went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening. On Tuesday the Duke went to Portsmouth and joined the Sultan. His Royal Highness went to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday. The Duchess of Edinburgh has appointed Miss Alice Corry to be Lady in Waiting to her Royal and Imperial Highness.

Prince Leopold has arrived at Florence.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince Imperial dined with Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick last week.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha returned to the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square, on Saturday from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House from Trentham.

The Duchess Dowager of Cleveland has left her residence in Bruton-street, Grosvenor-square, for Osterley Park.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Albans has left the residence of Baron Huddleston, in Ennismore-gardens, for Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Bowhill, Selkirkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained a family party at dinner on Tuesday, on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Eleanor M. Balfour, niece of the Marquis of Salisbury and sister of Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., with Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde are staying with the Marchioness of Waterford at Curraghmore.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ormonde and Lady Blanche Butler have left Kilkenny Castle for The Palace, Tuam, Galway.

Earl and Countess Grosvenor have returned to Eaton Hall from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, and the Duke and Duchess of Leinster at Carton House, in the county of Maynooth.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at their residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, from Bessborough House, Kilkenny.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles have left town for Eifrons, near Canterbury.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford and Lady Mabel Bridgeman and the Hon. Francis Bridgeman left Belgrave-square, on Tuesday, to join the party assembled at Belvoir Castle on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

The Earl and Countess of Erne have arrived in Eaton-square from Crum Castle, their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Ilchester have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square from Melbury House, Dorset.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have arrived in town from staying with the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, at their seat in Dorset.

Earl Manvers, accompanied by Lady Emily Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, has left town for the Continent.

The Countess of Chesterfield has returned to Breyb Park.

The Earl of Dudley has left town for Witley Court.

Viscountess Clifden and Mr. Stirling, accompanied by Viscount Clifden and Hon. Miss Agar-Ellis, have arrived at Dover House, Whitehall, from her Ladyship's seat, Haldenby House, Northamptonshire.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his seventh Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday.

The *Morning Post* states that a marriage is arranged, and will take place shortly after Easter, between Lord John Hay and Miss Lambert; and that the marriage between Mr. James Y. Stephen and Miss Ricketts is fixed to take place on the 26th inst.

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his homeward voyage through the Mediterranean, arrived at Malta on Thursday last. The Prince of Wales, since our last week's report, left Cairo on Saturday afternoon, after staying there a week as the guest of the Khedive of Egypt, and was conveyed by railway to Alexandria, where he embarked on board the Serapis that evening. He was accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who had a Russian Imperial Government yacht at Alexandria, and who invited the Prince of Wales on board that vessel. The Prince had a party of forty persons to dine with him on board the Serapis. The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and the gentlemen of his party, left Alexandria on Monday morning for Malta. Preparations have been made for his reception in Malta, as well as at Gibraltar and Lisbon. It is believed at Lisbon that his Royal Highness will proceed from that city to Madrid, and will travel the remainder of his way homeward by land through Paris.

The *Daily News* of Thursday has an excellent map of Central Asia, accompanied by an explanatory account of the regions embraced.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given the committee of the River Dee training-ship the choice of two line-of-battle ships, the St. George and the Albion, to be converted into a training-ship. They are lying at Deptford.

On Monday the Oyster Fisheries Committee again assembled—Sir C. Legard in the chair. One of the witnesses was Mr. Hart, formerly a commissioner examining the oyster fisheries in Ireland. In his opinion the scarcity of oysters was due to over-dredging, want of close time, and the absence of a gauge to regulate the size of saleable oysters.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baird, S. W., to be Vicar of Pottiswick.
Dampier, William; Curate of Brimington, Derbyshire.
David, W.; Rector of SS. Petrock and Kerrian, Exeter.
Davies, David Powell; Curate of Glyntaf, Glamorganshire.
Davies, Henry; Curate of Christ Church, Swansea.
Davy, T. G.; Vicar of Cringleford, Norfolk.
Ellerton, John; Rector of Barnes.
Evans, D.; Honorary Canon of Bangor Cathedral.
Fellowes, L.; Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire.
Greene, C. P.; Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex.
Griffiths, Edward Meredith; Rector of Llanwyddelan, Montgomery.
Headburn, A. W.; Vicar of St. Oswald, Durham.
Hinde, T. B.; Rector of Adwick-le-Tweed, Yorkshire.
Holmes, B. J.; Rector of St. Mary's, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Howman, E. J.; Rector of Bedworth; Rector of Chinnor, Oxon.
Jones, Thomas Hughes; Rector of Llangynhafal, Denbigh.
Mitchell, H.; Vicar of Leighland, Somerset; Rector of Loxbear, Devon.
Moore, G.; Perpetual Curate of Wollaston, Salop.
Puxley, E. L.; Rector of Great Catworth, Huntingdonshire.
Rees, Thomas Major; Curate of Glyncorrwg.
Sorsbie, Robert; Rector of Trinity Church, Ramsgate.
Tireman, Frederick S.; Rector of Kirk Sandall, near Doncaster.—*Guardian*.

It is announced that, at their meeting on Tuesday, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral authorised the Dean to take steps to remove the statues of Pope Gregory, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and St. Ambrose, and the bas-relief of the Adoration from the new north porch of the cathedral.

The parish church of Aldington, near Hythe, Kent, was reopened on Sunday, March 26, after a very complete restoration, which has been carried out under the direction of Mr. A. W. Blomfield. This church is best known for its magnificent tower, built by Archbishop Warham.

Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, on Monday, granted the application of the Rev. Harry Jones, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and the churchwardens, for a faculty to convert part of the churchyard into a flower-garden. The churchyard was closed for burials in 1856.

Countess Cowper has laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Finsbury-avenue capable of accommodating a congregation of 300. A school in connection with the church is also to be built, with room for 140 children. The cost is estimated at £3500, of which £1500 has still to be made up.

The fine Early English chancel of Ashborne Church, Derbyshire, is about to undergo thorough restoration, under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott. The entire cost will be defrayed by Mr. G. H. Errington, of Lexden Park, Essex, lay proprietor of the parish of Ashborne.

The Bishop of London presided at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the London Diocesan Home Mission, and expressed his thankfulness for their welcome assistance. There are now twenty-three missionaries labouring amongst a population of 112,000. The income of the mission last year was £5000.

The *City Press* states that the Rev. W. C. T. Webber has resigned his office as succor at St. Paul's Cathedral, and has been succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Simpson, the librarian of St. Paul's.—The Bishop of London has collated the Rev. George Philip Otley, one of the diocesan inspectors of schools, to the prebendal stall of Cantlows, in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Randolph.

At a meeting held in Exeter to consider the proposed establishment of a bishopric of Cornwall, a motion was carried by a large majority declaring that Churchmen there ought to have some real voice in the appointment of a new prelate. It was stated that of the necessary income of £3000 per annum, a lady had promised £1200, provided that the remainder is raised in her lifetime.

At a meeting of the Isle of Man Legislature, on Tuesday, the Speaker called attention to remarks made in England, and especially in Liverpool, upon the subject of the bishopric of Sodor and Man being united to and amalgamated with Liverpool as one diocese, and it was resolved that "This House adheres to the resolution of Jan. 26, 1875, firmly to oppose any attempt to absorb the ancient See of Sodor and Man, or amalgamate it with any other diocese."

On Thursday week the first stone of a school-church for St. Agatha's mission, Shoreditch, was laid in Wilson-street, near Finsbury-square, the religious service having been performed by Bishop Piers Cloughton and Mr. Wills, the Vicar. The building, which will be in the Early English style, after designs by Mr. H. R. Gough, of Queen Anne's-gate, will cost about £3500, and it will seat a congregation of 300, besides affording school accommodation for 140 children on the ground floor.

Yesterday week the New Testament Company completed their fifty-eighth session, the members attending having been the Bishop of Gloucester, the Deans of Lincoln, Lichfield, and Rochester; the Master of the Temple, Archdeacon Lee; Canons Kennedy, Lightfoot, and Westcott; Professors Miligan, Newth, and Palmer; Drs. Angus, Hort, Moulton, Scivener, and Vance Smith, and Mr. Humphry. The company has completed the revision of the Epistle to the Galatians, and made progress in that of the Epistle to the Ephesians.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

Lord Houghton has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Trinity.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, Slade Professor of Fine Art, has been elected to the newly created office of Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, at a salary of £300 a year.

At a Congregation of the Senate, held on Thursday week, a Syndicate was appointed to consider whether any changes are desirable in the mode of election to the professorships and offices in the University, either such changes as can be carried out under existing statutes, or such as would require the sanction of the Queen in Council.

The Chancellor's Medals for proficiency in classical learning have been adjudged as follows:—1. H. Wace, St. John's; 2. H. Postgate, Trinity. The following gentlemen highly distinguished themselves in the examination:—Jenkinson and Macaulay, Trinity; and Neil, Peterhouse.

The Bell Scholarships, open to the sons or orphans of clergymen only, have been adjudged as follows:—1. E. V. Arnold, Trinity; 2. H. C. F. Mason and H. H. West, Trinity, aeq.

The following gentlemen have been elected to minor scholarships:—At Jesus: Classical (order of merit)—B. O. Turner, Haileybury College, £50; E. Prest, Durham School, Rustat Scholarship; A. G. Hunter, private tuition, £30; R. Letts, Forest School, Waithamstow, Rustat Scholarship; C. B. Johnson, Marlborough College, Rustat Scholarship; E. H. Puttock, Oundle School, Marsden Scholarship. Mathematical (order of merit)—H. Benson, Bute House, Petersham, £20 and Rustat Scholarship; F. Simpson, Derby School, £50; E. W. Seabrook, Bishop Stortford School, £40; H. P. Hollis, Westminster School, £30; and G. A. S. Adams, King William's College, Isle of Man, Rustat Scholarship. At Trinity Hall: L. Croskey, Edgbaston Proprietary School; H. Rumsey, Christ's Hospital, £70 per annum each. At Clare: Classical—Cann,

Shrewsbury School, £60; Campbell, King William's College, Isle of Man, £60. Natural Science—Cartwright, Clifton College, £60; Garbutt, Derby School, £60.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Oxford confirmed, at Eton, about 120 noblemen and gentlemen. The chapel was filled with a large congregation, many of the parents and friends of the students being present. On Sunday his Lordship attended early morning prayer, and preached at the eleven o'clock service in the chapel, which was crowded. The result of the English essay competed for last half has been announced. Stephen, K.S., obtained the first prize (£10); Ashley, Burrows, K.S., Harmer, K.S., and Parker, K.S., were bracketed second.

The following scholarships have been awarded at Haileybury:—Classical side—H. M'L. Innes, E. von B. Bensly, and P. M. G. MacLagan; honourably mentioned—R. J. Milford. Modern side, not awarded—commended, W. Sapte.

The *Birmingham Gazette* says that the Rev. Alfred S. Newman, M.A., formerly assistant master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, has been elected by the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough to be second master of the Cathedral School, to which post he received the preliminary appointment twelve months ago.

Peter Blundell, a wealthy clothier of Tiverton, where he was born of humble parentage in 1520, left by his will, made in 1509, a capital sum of £2400, with a view to the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for a free grammar school in his native town. For the maintenance of the same foundation he devised all his lands in the county of Devon, placing them in the charge of twenty-seven trustees; he also apportioned a sum of £2000 for the establishment and perpetual maintenance of six scholarships at either of the Universities. The clothier's bequest was further increased by the benefactions of John Ham in 1678, of R. Downe in 1806, and by the exhibition to Balliol, Oxford, of John Newte, in 1715. In addition to numerous eleemosynary and educational endowments with which Tiverton was particularly favoured, a free English school was founded in 1611 by R. Comyn (alias Chilcott), and a blue-coat school in 1713, besides almshouses and kindred institutions by James Greenway in 1529, John Waldren in 1577, George Slee in 1613, and Mary Rice in 1697. The majority of these charities, now of considerable value, have been taken in hand by the Charity Commissioners. The scheme for the incorporation of the Blundell, Newte, Ham, and Gilberd bequests awaits the formal confirmation of the Privy Council Office. The net revenues of the bequests in question, amounting to nearly £1200, are committed by this scheme to a governing body of eighteen persons. The lord lieutenant of the county or his delegate is appointed an ex-officio governor; ten representatives are to be elected by the county and borough members, the town council, the county justices of the peace, and the masters of the school; the remaining seven will hereafter be elected by co-optation, though in the first instance the Bishop of Exeter and six nominees of the present trustees assume office in this last-named capacity. The new school is called "Blundell's School, Tiverton," and is open under the usual conditions to day scholars and boarders, upon payment of tuition fees ranging from £12 to £24 a year, with £6 additional for board, in a hostel or a master's house. A sum of £150 is set apart each year for open and local scholarships. Religious instruction is to be given "in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith." The new governing body prescribe the general subjects of instruction, which will include the curriculum of a first-grade school, the arrangement of terms and holidays, the amounts of payment from the boys, and the relative prominence or value which shall be assigned to each group of subjects. The head master is charged with the appointment and dismissal of his assistants and the apportionment of the several shares of the total sum devoted to their salaries. His own consists of £200 a year, with a capitation fee of from £3 to £6 for each boy admitted into the school. The governors are empowered to dismiss the head master on giving him six months' notice, without alleging any reason for so doing. They can also dismiss him summarily on urgent cause being found by a vote once repeated of not less than two thirds of their body at two meetings specially summoned for the purpose, of which due notice must be given to the master, and full opportunity afforded him of defence. Provision is made in the scheme for a proper reservation of certain existing rights attaching to the scholars, teachers, and pensioners entitled to the receipt of emoluments or to other advantages under the old management of the trusts, which are henceforth to be amalgamated into one. In this grammar school was educated Bampfylde Moore Carew, more familiarly known by his title of "King of the Beggars."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

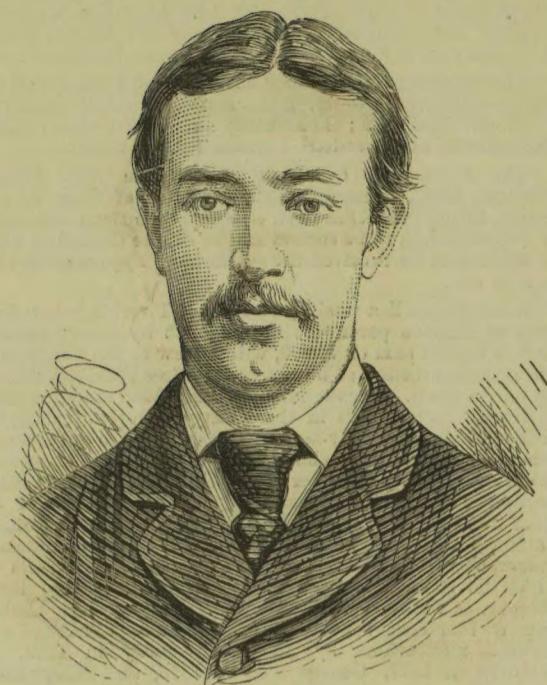
At the Wilts Quarter Sessions held at Salisbury on Tuesday, the resignation by the Earl of Radnor of the chairmanship of the Salisbury and Warminster Sessions was received, and the question of appointing his successor stood adjourned until the next sessions.

Mrs. Kershaw, from whose farm the impure milk came which caused the outbreak of typhoid and milk poisoning in Egleby and Bolton, died on Wednesday from the effects of the epidemic. She was one of the first attacked. This is the twentieth death traceable to the impure milk.

Mr. W. H. Baxendale, of Halifax, sends to the *Times* a calculation showing the effect on small incomes of the alteration proposed in Monday's Budget, with the income tax at 3d. in the pound, and an abatement of £120 on incomes from £150 up to £400 per annum:—£150 will now pay 7s. 6d., or 9-15d. in the pound; £160, 10s., or 1d.; £180, 15s., or 1d.; £200, £1, or 1-15d.; £220, £1 5s., or 1 4-11d.; £240, £1 10s., or 1 3d.; £260, £1 15s., or 1 8-13d.; £280, £2, or 1 5-7d.; £300, £2 5s., or 1 4-5d.; £320, £2 10s., or 1 7d.; £340, £2 15s., or 1 16-17d.; £360, £3, or 2d.; £380, £3 5s., or 2 1-19d.; and up to £400, a small fraction over 2d. in the pound.

A calamitous boat accident took place at Aberdeen one Wednesday. The day was observed as a holiday, and the weather being exceptionally fine, large numbers crossed to a fishing village on the opposite bank of the Dee. About half-past three in the afternoon a boat containing sixty persons was capsized in mid-stream, and more than thirty of them were swept away by the rapid current of the ebb tide and drowned.—The barque *Gladstone*, of Liverpool, went ashore on Kitterland Rock, at the south of the Isle of Man, in a dense fog. In attempting to land, the second mate and two seamen were drowned; the others, six in number, succeeded in getting on to the rocks, from which, after remaining several hours, and suffering great hardships, they were rescued.—On Tuesday evening the *Emma Lawson*, on her way from Alexandria to Hull, ran into the steam-ship *John Boyle*, fifty miles south-west of the Start, injuring her so severely that she foundered within a quarter of an hour of being struck. The *Emma Lawson* had her port bow crushed in, but, having a water-tight compartment just abaft the place where she was damaged, was enabled to reach Plymouth, having on board the whole of the crew of the sunken vessel.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE



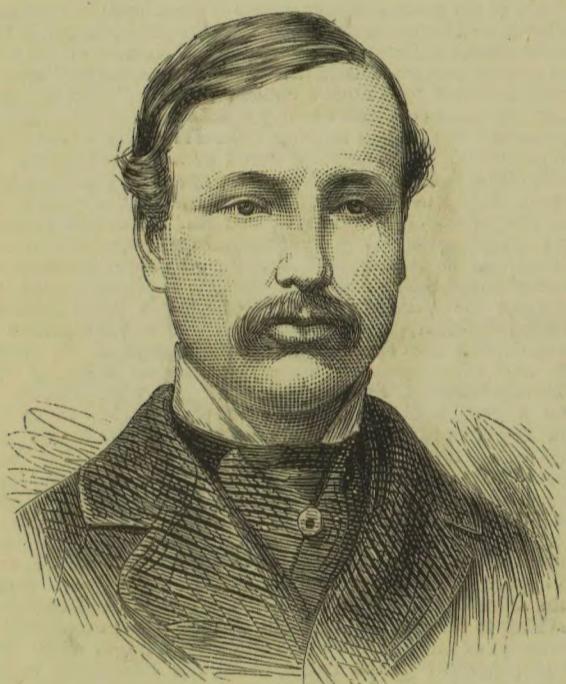
H. M. COURTNEY, PEMBROKE (BOW).



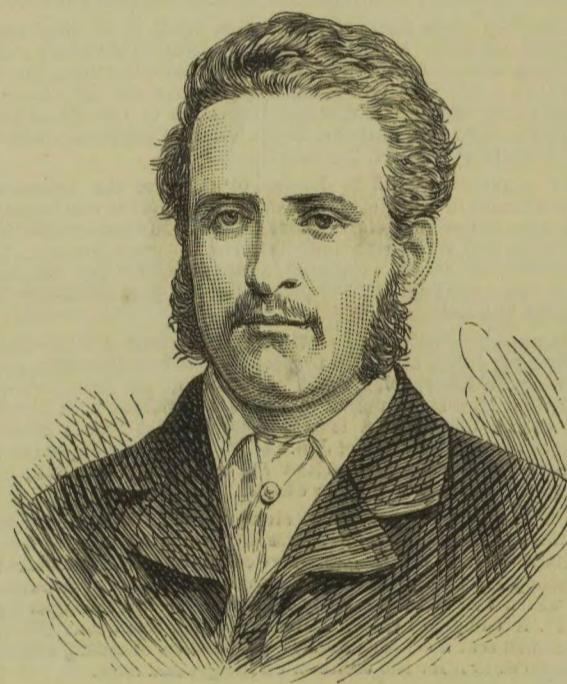
2. F. R. MERCER, CORPUS.



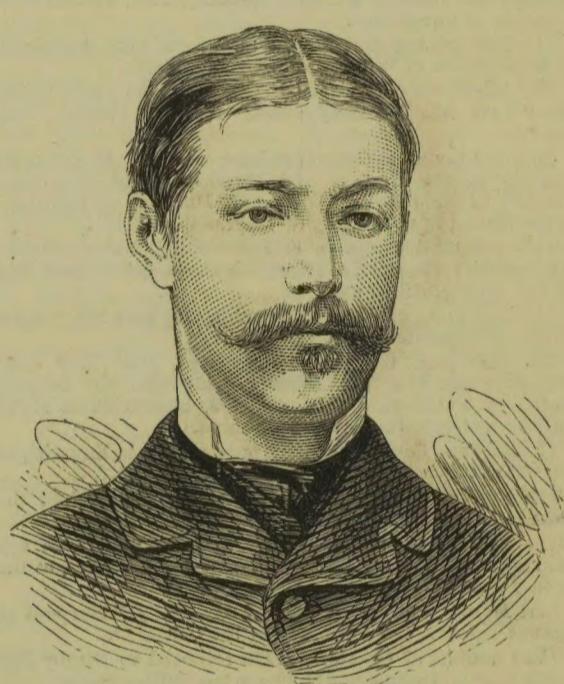
3. F. HOBART, EXETER.



4. A. M. MITCHISON, PEMBROKE.



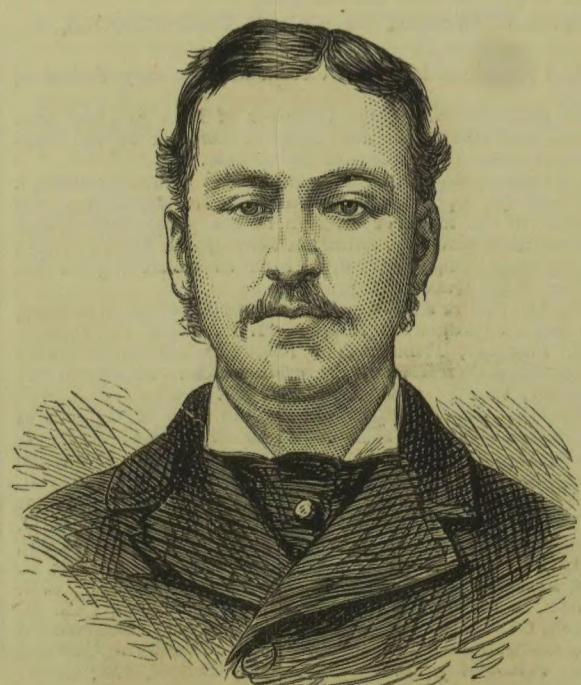
5. J. M. BOUSTEAD, UNIVERSITY.



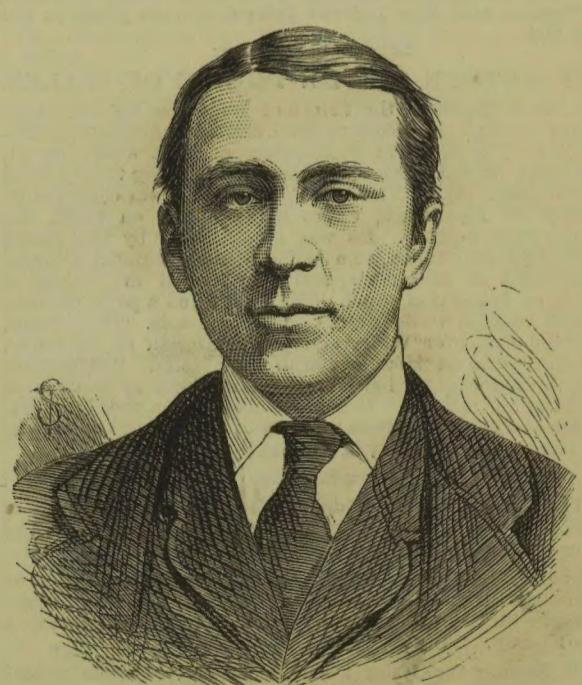
6. H. J. STAYNER, ST. JOHN'S.



7. H. P. MARRIOTT, BRASENOSE.



T. C. EDWARDES-MOSS, BRASENOSE (STROKE).



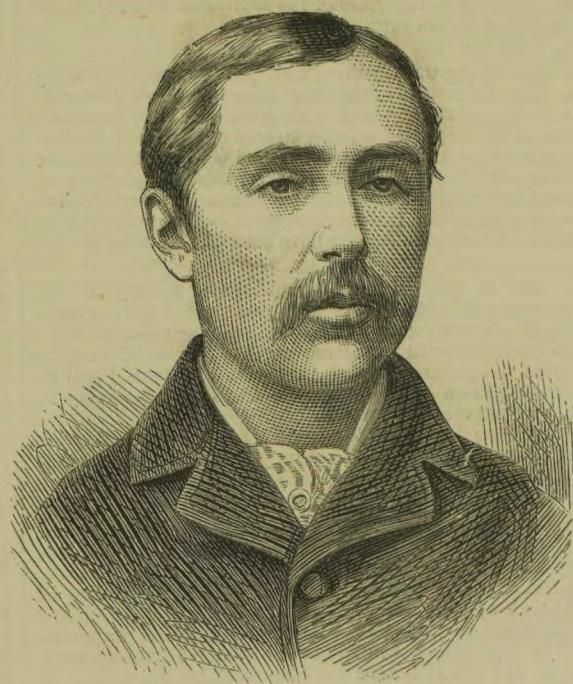
W. D. CRAVEN, WORCESTER (COX.).

THE OXFORD CREW.

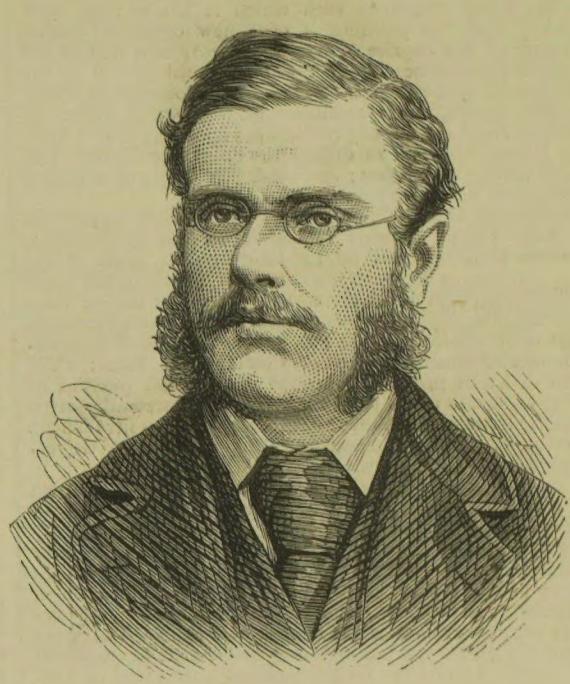
THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.



P. W. BRANCKER, JESUS (BOW).



2. T. W. LEWIS, CAIUS.



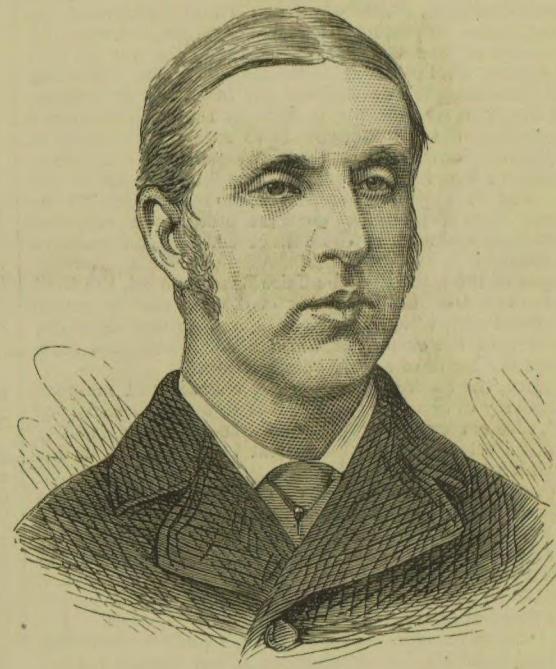
3. W. B. CLOSE, FIRST TRINITY.



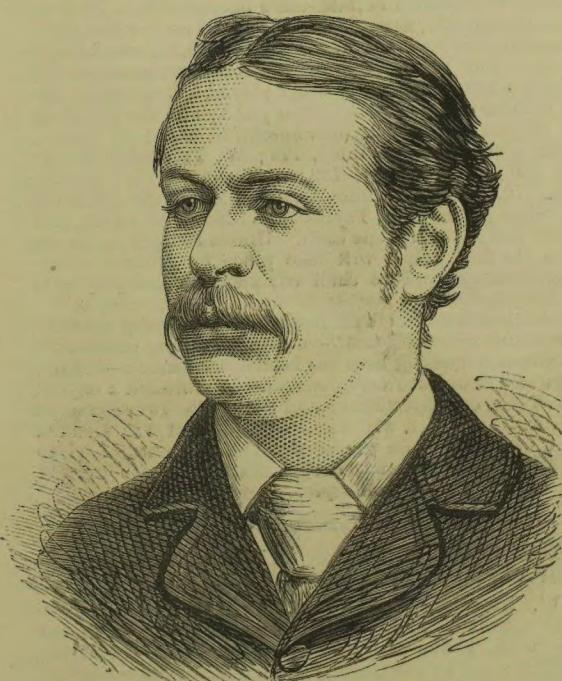
4. C. GURDON, JESUS.



5. L. G. PIKE, CAIUS.



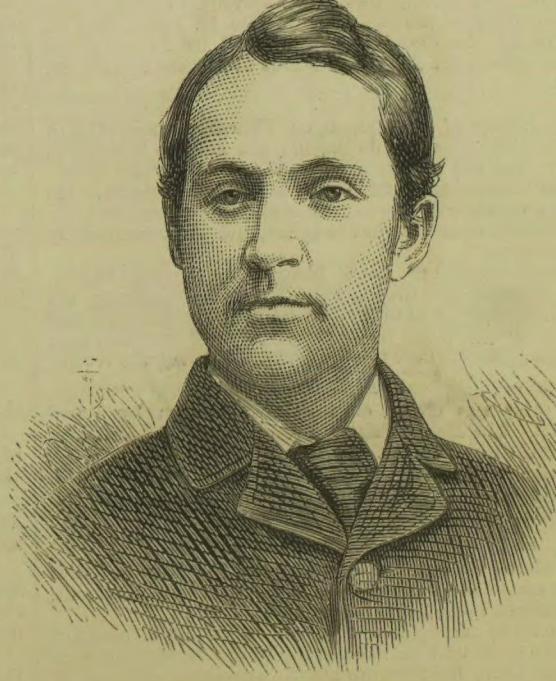
6. T. E. HOCKIN, JESUS.



7. H. E. RHODES, JESUS.



C. D. SHAFTO, JESUS (STROKE).



C. L. DAVIS, CLARE (COX.).

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 6.

The bill definitively raising the state of siege in the departments of the Seine, the Seine-et-Oise, the Rhône, and the Bouches du Rhône has at length been voted by the Senate, and officially promulgated. The press, being thus relieved from the many trammels with which it has so long been hampered, and the publication of a new organ no longer depending on the caprice of a military governor, one of the immediate consequences of the new state of things will be the appearance of numerous cheap Republican journals in Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles. M. Gambetta's organ, *La République Française*, already notifies the appearance of a half-penny journal destined to diffuse the ex-dictator's views and opinions among the masses; and other periodicals of a similar character will doubtless soon follow.

The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies have again this week been mainly devoted to the verification of elections. The return of the Marquis de Larochejacquelain in the Deux-Sèvres, and that of M. de Goyon, Duc de Feltre, in the Côtes du Nord, have been quashed—corrupt practices having been proved against both candidates. M. de Larochejacquelain appears to have circulated the most fantastic reports concerning the establishment of another Commune in Paris; while the Duc de Feltre followed the good old English practice of treating *ad libitum* at all the wine-shops in the arrondissement for which he stood. On Tuesday the Chamber also invalidated the return of M. de Miramon, the competitor of M. Guyot-Montpayroux in the department of the Haute Loire.

A significant item of political intelligence is the election of M. Gambetta to the presidency of the Budget Committee. For many years past the advanced Republicans have bitterly complained of the maladministration of the finances. Now they have a capital opportunity of proposing whatever reforms they may have at heart. M. Gambetta, it may be mentioned, has specially reserved to himself the examination of the military estimates: so that one may shortly expect to be made acquainted with his views concerning the present organisation of the army. Among the various motions announced in connection with the Budget is one emanating from M. Tirard for the suppression of the French Embassy to the Papal Court.

A fortnight ago all fashionable Paris attended the marriage of Mdlle. Bettina de Rothschild to her cousin; this week the union of Prince Radziwill with Mdlle. Blanc, the daughter of the opulent proprietor of the Monaco gaming-tables, has caused no little sensation in the *grand monde*; while a veritable sensation has been occasioned by the announcement that Mdlle. de Gontaut-Biron, daughter of the French Ambassador at Berlin, is on the point of espousing Count Archambault de Talleyrand-Périgord. Ten years ago M. de Talleyrand, on inheriting some important estates in Silesia, became by naturalisation a Prussian subject, and during the war of 1870 served against France as a lieutenant of uhlans. Previous, however, to asking M. de Gontaut for his daughter's hand, M. de Talleyrand resigned his position in the Prussian army; but the Ambassador still thought fit to refuse his consent to the projected union. Mdlle. de Gontaut being, however, nearly thirty years of age, has, of course, the right of doing as she pleases; and it appears that she intends marrying M. de Talleyrand in spite of the parental prohibition and the indignant tone assumed by the bulk of the Parisian press at such an alliance.

Apropos of the interminable *affaire Beauffremont*, the Civil Tribunal of the Seine has this week confirmed the judgment of the lower Court, which deprives Madame de Beauffremont, alias Bibesco, of the custody of her children, and places their property in the hands of a legal administrator.

M. Balard, the distinguished French chemist and member of the Academy of Sciences (to whom is due the discovery of bromine), died somewhat suddenly on Saturday last, most of the scientific celebrities of the capital being present at his funeral, which took place on Monday.

The death is also announced of ex-General Crémier, who gained the battle of Nuits during the Franco-Prussian war. The army committee having deprived him of the rank of General after the conclusion of peace, M. Crémier quitted the service, and came forward several times, but without success, as a candidate for the National Assembly. He was only thirty-six years of age.

Great activity prevails just now in the French theatrical world. Last night M. Mermet's long-promised opera, "Jeanne d'Arc," was performed for the first time at the Opera; and in a few days "Piccolino" will be produced on the boards of the Opéra Comique. To-morrow, moreover, the Gymnase will give the first performance of a new comedy by M. Louis Davyl, entitled "Les Deux Amis;" while new opéra-bouffes have already appeared, or are in preparation, at the Variétés, the Folies-Dramatiques, and the Théâtre Taitbout.

Yesterday a decree was issued by Marshal MacMahon, fixing May 1, 1878, as the day for the opening of the proposed International Exhibition in Paris.

The French Academy met last Thursday to elect a permanent secretary in the place of the late M. Patin, and M. Camille Doucet, the dramatist, was elected by 21 out of 30 votes. He entered the Academy in 1865 as successor to Alfred de Vigny.

SPAIN.

In the sitting of the Senate, on Thursday week, after a speech from Senor Canovas de Castillo, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was agreed to by 125 votes to 14.

General Cabrera has been created a Grandee of Spain. He refuses to accept any portion of his pay, however.

The Minister of Marine has resigned, and is succeeded by Senor Antequera.

A proclamation has been issued by General Castro, Governor-General of the Basque Provinces, ordering the Mayors to destroy, within a fortnight, all earthworks and intrenchments raised by the Carlists in their districts, with the sole exception of those now occupied by the regular troops.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes was closed on Sunday afternoon by Royal Commission. The Marquis Avila, President of the Chamber of Peers, read the usual decree.

The steam-transport India has sailed for Philadelphia with a cargo of objects for the Exhibition. She touches at the Azores for additional contributions.

GERMANY.

The Federal Council has adopted the Friendly Societies Bill in the amended form in which it has passed Parliament, Prince Bismarck having withdrawn his opposition.

A bill for the incorporation of the Duchy of Lauenburg was read the third time on Wednesday in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet; the measure has the strongest advocacy of Prince Bismarck. The Diet has adjourned for Easter, and will reassemble on the 20th inst.

The proposed purchase of the railways by the German Empire was discussed at great length in the Second Chamber

of the Wurtemburg Legislature on Thursday week. Ultimately the Chamber, after hearing a ministerial statement on the subject, adopted, by 78 votes to 6, a motion of Herr Schmidt to the effect that an Imperial railway law should be enacted without allowing the management of the lines to be handed over to the empire. Last Saturday the Upper Chamber adopted a motion expressing a hope that the Government would devote its most zealous efforts to bring about the enactment of an Imperial railway law, but at the same time in nowise to consent to the lines of the individual Federal States being acquired by the empire.

DENMARK.

The Folkething was dissolved on Thursday week by a Royal decree. The decree states that the King considers it impossible to postpone any longer the adoption of those necessary measures of military defence with regard to which no understanding has been attainable between the Government and the Folkething—the latter having not only rejected the most urgent measures submitted to it, but having, moreover, coupled them with a condition, the income tax, with which they had no connection. The new elections have been fixed for the 25th.

TURKEY.

The text of the official communication relative to the Ottoman debt, announcing the postponement of the payment of the April coupons, was published in Constantinople on Monday. It concludes with an assurance that the public may be certain that the portion payable in specie on April 1 will be paid without fail on July 1 next, with interest for the delay at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

An armistice has been concluded between the Turkish authorities and the Herzegovina insurgents. Hostilities are to be suspended until the 10th inst.

AMERICA.

President Grant is recovering from his recent indisposition. Mr. Dana's nomination as Minister at the British Court has been rejected in the Senate by 36 votes against 17.

The House of Representatives has adopted the articles of impeachment against Mr. Belknap, and has appointed five Democrats and two Republicans as managers of the impeachment. The Senate has been sworn as a court of impeachment in the case, and the 17th inst. has been fixed for the trial.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill substituting silver for fractional currency. On Wednesday the Committee on Commercial Affairs voted against a resolution simultaneously introduced into the House and the Senate to appoint commissioners to settle the basis of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Mr. Ingersoll, the candidate of the Democratic party, has been re-elected Governor of the State of Connecticut, but by a reduced majority. The Democrats have a large majority in the State Legislature; the Republicans, however, have elected their candidate to the United States Congress.

Information has been received at the State Department justifying the conclusion that Great Britain has fully decided not to surrender the forge Winslow unless an undertaking be given that he shall be tried only for the offence for which he is extradited.

The Lyndebrook reservoir, which is reported to have contained 67,000,000 gallons of water, and which supplied the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, burst its boundary on Thursday week, and did a vast amount of damage to property. The inhabitants of the valley south of Worcester, having had warning of impending danger, had escaped with all their portable goods. Five large mills and many dwelling-houses were destroyed, however, by the torrent, which is said to have rushed in a stream twenty feet high and thirty feet wide for nine miles, until it subsided in the meadows of New Worcester.

CANADA.

The Senate adopted a motion, on Monday, by 34 votes against 24, censuring the Government for its slow progress in carrying out the Pacific Railway.

In Tuesday's sitting of the House of Commons a motion was adopted for the production of the correspondence relative to the alleged violation of the Treaty of Washington on the part of the United States. Mr. Mackenzie, the Prime Minister, in the course of his speech on the subject, said that it was almost impossible to obtain an enlightened execution of the treaty from the United States, since they refused to admit free of duty a number of articles the free entry of which had been stipulated by the treaty. The United States also failed to enforce free navigation of the canals. He therefore advised the Canadian merchants to pay the duties demanded on the articles in question under protest, and to appeal to their Government for protection of their rights and interests. Sir John Macdonald concurred with the Premier that the construction placed upon the treaty by the American Government was most unsatisfactory.

The Parliament will be prorogued on the 12th inst.

INDIA.

Yesterday week the financial statement of the Government of India was published in Calcutta. No loan is to be raised in India, nor is there to be any fresh taxation during the year. Loans are, however, to be raised in this country to meet the expenditure for public works. All the branches of the revenue are stated to be in a favourable condition, and the receipts from the Customs duties have increased since the new tariff came into operation. The fall in the rate of exchange, however, causes an estimated loss of a million sterling. The loss from the same cause on the drawings of the Secretary of State on the Treasury during the year will, it is expected, amount to £2,300,000.

AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Ministry has been modified as follows:—Mr. Hawker, Chief Secretary; Mr. Boucaut, Public Works; Mr. Mann, Attorney-General; Mr. Blyths, Treasurer; Mr. Rayford, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Everard, Minister of Education.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Commander Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., to be Governor of Newfoundland.

A revolution is stated to have broken out in Mexico which threatens to result in the overthrow of the Government.

The expedition to North-West Africa, under the direction of Mr. Donald Mackenzie, will leave England immediately after the 27th inst.

Prince Hassan, the commander of the Egyptian troops in Abyssinia, has received orders to return to Egypt, hostilities having ceased and negotiations for peace being set on foot.

Late intelligence received from the southern part of Saghalian, the territory recently acquired by Russia from Japan, states that the first Russian school has been opened there.

We hear from the Cape of Good Hope that the Hon. Mr. Paterson has instituted an action for libel against the editor and publisher of the *Argus* newspaper, in which the damages are laid at £10,000 each. Confederation meetings have been held at Grahamstown and Algoa Bay at which the agitation for the separation was revived.

A Greek steamer, named the *Agricenti*, which left the Piraeus on Sunday, with thirty passengers on board and a crew of thirty-four men, came into collision the next morning with the English steamer *Hylton Castle*, near Cape Malea, and almost immediately sank, only about thirty persons being saved. The *Hylton Castle*, which was bound to Constantinople, carried those who were rescued back to the Piraeus.

The report by Mr. Cave on the finances of Egypt shows that, notwithstanding the progress made under the present Khedive, the situation is now critical. It is suggested that the loans of 1860 and 1873, together with the bonds of the floating debt, should be brought up, so that the revenues would be liberated and be available as securities for a new loan to be issued at a moderate rate of interest. Mr. Cave thinks it possible that if the gravity of the situation was explained to the bondholders they would consent to an arrangement for securing to them a fair return on their money, and saving them from the heavy loss inseparable from a financial collapse.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing at Northampton was succeeded by the Warwick Spring Meeting, and, for the second successive week, the sport extended over Saturday, an arrangement which is by no means desirable. The programme was a very weak one; indeed, nothing but the Grand Annual Steeplechase redeemed the meeting from complete failure. Though only seven contested that event, the field was of wonderful quality, including two winners of the Grand National in Pathfinder (11 st. 8 lb.), and Regal (11 st. 7 lb.), as well as such good horses as Congress (11 st. 10 lb.), Shifnal (10 st. 12 lb.), and Little Tom (11 st. 7 lb.). Nothing but the first three in the Grand National were backed with any spirit, and again they were all placed; but the course seemed to suit Congress far better than that at Liverpool, and he beat Regal cleverly by half a dozen lengths, Shifnal being once more third. We are sorry to learn that, on his return from Warwick, Regal met with an accident through his box being upset, and he was so knocked about that he is not likely to be able to run again for some time. The Two-Year-Old Stakes fell to Cinderella, a daughter of Blair Athol and Chiffonière. On the following day she was sent away from Warwick, but, after journeying as far as Rugby, came back again. If this was a ruse intended to obtain a long price about her in London for a Two-Year-Old Plate the result was not altogether satisfactory, as Quietude beat her by a short head.

Upwards of twenty race-meetings will be wiped off the list during the present week, but none of them are of much importance. Archer, who did not begin the season well, had a capital time at Wolverhampton, carrying off five races in the two days; and the everlasting Industrious added a couple more hurdle-races to his long list. A capital day's sport was provided at Croydon on Tuesday. Munden (8 st. 13 lb.) was strongly fancied for the Great Welcomes Handicap, but he can scarcely have recovered from his exertions at Northampton, and could only run third to Crinoline (6 st. 7 lb.) and old Quick March (6 st. 9 lb.). Jackal (11 st. 9 lb.) was once more heavily backed for the Surrey Grand Open Handicap Steeplechase, but he is evidently a much overrated horse, and Shifnal (11 st. 5 lb.), who has already shown a great liking for this country, made the whole of the running, and won easily. Crinoline (10 st. 2 lb.) was pulled out a second time for the Grand Handicap Hurdle-Race. Her previous exertion, however, had evidently told upon her, and she could not live with Castle Wellan when it came to racing at the finish.

For the whole of the last week the Cambridge crew have steadily risen in public favour, and at the time of writing as much as 5 to 2 is laid upon them. On Monday last they accomplished a splendid trial, rowing the whole course in the unusually fast time of 19 min. 45 sec. A scratch crew took them up for the last part of the journey, and, keeping a much better course than the University men, succeeded in finishing in front of them. The Oxford men have by no means made the improvement which was anticipated since they came to town. They are by no means well together, and two or three of them seem decidedly stale. Should the day be rough it will unquestionably be in their favour, but there seems little chance of this, and we anticipate that Cambridge will win pretty easily. The following are the names and weights of the crews:—

OXFORD.	st. lb.	CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.
M'Courtney, Pem. (bow) ...	11 3	Branker, Jesus (bow)	11 4½
2. Mercer, Corpus ...	11 5	2. Lewis, Caius ...	11 7
3. Hobart, Exeter ...	11 11	3. Close, First Trinity ...	11 7
4. Michison, Pembroke ...	13 1½	4. Gurdon, Jesus ...	12 8½
5. Boustead, University ...	12 6½	5. Pike, Caius ...	12 8
6. Stayner, St. John's ...	12 2	6. Hockin, Jesus ...	12 6½
7. Marriott, Brasenose ...	11 13	7. Rhodes, Jesus ...	11 12
Edwardes-Moss, Bras. (str.) ...	12 2	8. Shatto, Jesus (stroke) ...	11 12
Craven, Worcester (cox.) ...	7 6	Davis, Clare (cox.) ...	6 13

The race will take place to-day at half-past one.

In the Inter-University chess-match, Oxford, after a protracted struggle, won by 12 games against 5.

On Monday last a billiard tournament was begun at the rooms of the well-known billiard-table manufacturers, Messrs. Turner and Price, 367, Strand, who presented as the first prize a very beautiful table made of walnut and satin wood inlaid with ebony. The handicap is on the American principle, by which every player meets every other player, the winner of the greatest number of games taking first prize; and the following are the players:—W. Cook (champion), scratch; T. Taylor, 125 points start; S. W. Stanley, 125; W. Timbrell, 125; F. Bennett, 150; L. Kilkenny, 150; A. Bennett, 150; and D. Richards, 170. Up to Wednesday night Cook and Richards had won three games each, Taylor and Stanley two each, and F. Bennett and Kilkenny one each. Unless there is a tie for first place, the final games will take place on Monday afternoon and evening; and we shall comment on the play next week.

Just at this time, when half England is suffering severely from "foot-and-mouth disease"—as the prevailing passion for wheel-skates and spelling bees has been aptly termed—Messrs. Routledge and Sons have very opportunely published a capital little handbook, entitled "Rinks and Rollers." It is the work of Mr. J. A. Harwood, a well-known member of the London Athletic Club; and, while giving the fullest instructions to the tyro as well as the more advanced skater, it is also written in very pleasant and readable style.

The Town Council of Preston on Wednesday resolved to oppose the Education Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. W. Nicholas, secretary to the Asylum for Idiots, writing in reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue last week, giving the pith of a circular issued to the Earlswood Asylum by the Charity Voting Reform Association, states that children are admitted into that asylum as early as five years of age; that paupers are never admitted, but children of every other class of society; and that those who have means are paid for, the rest being admitted by subscribers' votes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the Library Committee of the City Corporation, held on Monday, Mr. Reginald Sharpe, M.A., D.C.L., was elected keeper of the records of the Corporation of London.

It is stated in several of the papers that a portion of the presents made to the Prince of Wales in India will be exhibited at the New Indian Museum, South Kensington, and the remainder in the Bethnal-green Museum.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, on Wednesday, it was stated that the capital now amounted to nearly £13,000. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild is to preside at the festival in June.

Sir Charles H. Mills, Bart., M.P., treasurer to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, will preside at the anniversary festival of the institution, to take place at the London Tavern, May 24. The committee has received an anonymous donation of £500.

The last of the series of conferences held at the Shoreditch Town Hall, in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, took place yesterday week, on which occasion a paper on Amusements as antidotes to intemperance was read by Mr. Henry Irving.

The East London Railway, a line of rather more than six miles in length, connecting the Great Eastern with the Brighton and South-Eastern systems by way of the Thames Tunnel, will be opened for traffic on Monday next. The construction of the new line has cost £3,200,000.

A military athletic meeting will be held at Lillie-bridge on June 9 and 10 for the benefit of the Cambridge Asylum and the Schools for Soldiers' Daughters at Hampstead, under the patronage of the Queen. One man of each regiment throughout the Army will be allowed to contest each race.

Dr. Hooker, the president of the Royal Society, held the annual conversazione, on Wednesday, in the apartments of the society at Burlington House, Piccadilly. There was a large attendance of the Fellows, noblemen, members of Parliament, and members of the leading learned and scientific bodies of London.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 85,998, of whom 36,596 were in workhouses and 49,402 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 11,051, 20,482, and 30,651 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 533.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at the closing lecture for the session at the St. Thomas Charterhouse School of Science; and prior to the lecture, which was by Professor Duncan, the right hon. gentleman delivered an address, in which he pointed out the importance of science teaching in elementary schools.

A lecture upon France in its literary, social, political, commercial, and artistic aspects was given, on Wednesday afternoon, by Mr. George Browning, the Icelandic explorer, at the Royal Historical Society's Rooms, Chandos-street, being one of a series of lectures to be delivered by the same gentleman upon the various countries of Europe.

The annual meeting of the Middle Class Schools Corporation was held at the Mansion House yesterday week, the Lord Mayor presiding. The report was adopted, Mr. Freshfield, M.P., who moved it, incidentally stating that during the last ten years about 7000 well-educated youths, bearing excellent characters, had been sent out by the school.

It is stated that the 1st London Artillery Volunteers is to be amalgamated with the 1st Middlesex Artillery.—Last week the champion badge of the St. George's rifles was shot for at Wormwood-scrubs, and was won by Private Ingram.—Earl Cadogan, Under Secretary of State for War, will distribute the prizes to the Inns of Court Volunteers, in Lincoln's-inn Hall, on Monday, April 24.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club on Monday, Mr. J. Trask read a paper on local taxation, and supported the idea that owners as well as occupiers should be made directly liable for a certain proportion of the rates, a step which he thought would establish a real identity of feeling between the two classes. Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., pointed out that such legislation would result in the increase of rents.

A meeting convened by the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Monday, to consider the present system of granting licenses to grocers for the sales of wines and spirits. A resolution was adopted declaring that there ought to be only one system pursued as to licensing premises for the sale by retail of wines, spirits, and beer, whether for consumption on or off the premises.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. Alluding to the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions, he mentioned that if the accommodation of the school at Bath were increased, the additional establishment at Roehampton might be abandoned, and suggested that the committee should next year be prepared to recommend definite action in the matter.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London, Sir Charles Reed presiding, a discussion took place on a motion by Canon Cromwell for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of modifying some of the regulations of the by-laws committee. The debate on the subject was adjourned. The by-laws committee presented their half-yearly report, which also gave rise to a discussion. The board adjourned over Easter to the 26th inst.

The Queen has sent an annual subscription of 100 gs. to the Seamen's Hospital (late Dreadnought), Greenwich; the Mercers' Company has given a donation of 50 gs.; and Mr. Henry Green, of Blackwall and Brighton, has expressed his desire to help the good cause by assisting the committee to raise the £5000 for which they have just appealed through the Lord Mayor, and has offered to contribute £100, provided nine others will give a like sum.

The increasing expenditure of the School Board of London was discussed at a conference of delegates from vestries and district boards yesterday week. A resolution stating that the meeting was of opinion the present school-rate of 5d. in the pound was excessive, and that, according to the understanding when the Act establishing the board was passed, 3d. should be sufficient for all purposes, was carried, there being only three dissentients out of fifty-eight delegates.

Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., presided, on Tuesday, over a meeting held in the Chelsea Vestry Hall, at which a paper on the subject of Vivisection was read by Dr. Scott. After the reading of the paper several speakers—Mr. J. M. Holt, M.P., amongst others—expressed their regret that the opposition to vivisection was of a divided character; and a letter, written by Mr. Thomas Carlyle to his niece, Miss Aitken, was read, in which he denounced the practice of vivisection as "brutalising to the operator."

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday reduced the rate of discount from 3½ per cent, to which it was lowered a fortnight ago, to 3 per cent.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Williams and Son, from whose premises in Hatton-garden jewellery of the value of £25,000 was recently stolen, was held, on Monday, at the Inns of Court Hotel. The creditors present expressed the deepest sympathy with Messrs. Williams, and agreed to accept a composition of 6s. in the pound, together with such of the stolen property as may be recovered, in discharge of their debts, and passed a vote of confidence in the integrity of the Messrs. Williams.

The Gentlewomen's Self-Help Institute has received a donation of £50 from the Company of Goldsmiths; and the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have received a donation to their funds of £10 from the Duke of Cambridge. A further distribution is to be made to each of the eighty-five London hospitals and charities to whom bequests were made by the late Lord Henry Seymour. Each has already received £68, and will now obtain £17 more. At some future time another charitable fund arising out of the same estate will become available for distribution.

Mr. Beach, M.P., presided over a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday. The report of the Local Taxation Committee, which was presented by Mr. Pell, M.P., expressed regret that in the Budget her Majesty's Government, while adding a penny to the income tax, made no provision for any further relief to ratepayers in respect of charges made on them exclusively for Imperial purposes. Mr. Pell concurred in this feeling, and denied that the ratepayers had received as large an amount of aid from the Imperial treasury as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated.

The final sitting of the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was held yesterday week—Mr. W. Menelaus, the president, occupying the chair. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the president and council of the institution of Civil Engineers for the use of their rooms for the meeting. Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P., then asked for a hearty vote of thanks to the president (Mr. Menelaus), which was warmly given. Mr. Menelaus acknowledged the compliment, and observed that he felt highly gratified at having presided over so very successful a meeting. The autumn meeting of the institute will be held, in September next, at Leeds.

Lord Carnarvon on Monday received a deputation on the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Victoria. It was represented to his Lordship that in all the Australian colonies, with the exception of Queensland, Acts sanctioning such unions had been passed, and had duly received the assent of her Majesty. The colonists, therefore, felt aggrieved that there was a conflict of opinion in this country in respect of the legitimacy of the offspring of such marriage. His Lordship said that, if a clear case of hardship could be made out, it might be submitted to the law officers of the Crown to say whether any doubt existed as to the legitimacy of such offspring.

A public meeting (somewhat stormily carried on) was held on Wednesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, to protest against the Royal Titles Bill. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided; and, upon the motion of Mr. W. Fowler, seconded by Mr. M'George, a resolution was carried by an immense majority declaring the loyal attachment of the meeting to the Throne, but earnestly objecting to the alteration of the ancient style of the Crown by the addition of the title of Empress. A gathering, under the presidency of the Mayor, was held the same evening at Leeds, with a similar object. Meetings against the bill have also been held at Liverpool, Manchester, Darlington, Leamington, and other towns.

There were 2629 births and 1696 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 143, and the deaths by 9, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 66 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 112 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, 7 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The fatal cases of whooping-cough exceeded the corrected average by 37. The deaths from measles showed an increase of 3 upon those in the previous week, and exceeded the average by 32. Only 19 deaths from scarlet fever were reported, a lower number than in any previous week since May, 1874, and 13 less than the corrected average. The deaths referred to fever exceeded the number in the previous week by 10, but were 16 below the corrected average: 4 were certified as typhus, 18 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. In Greater London 3168 births and 1979 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 18·5 and 2·4 per 1000 respectively, against 25·4 and 3·5 in Inner London. The mean temperature was 45·3, which was 2·0 above the average.

For some time past the workmen in the Zoological Society's Gardens have been busily employed in the construction of a large temporary building, and an adjoining yard, intended for the reception of the Prince of Wales's living collection of Indian animals, which will be deposited there on his Royal Highness's return to this country. The spot selected for the building is at the southern end of the gardens, near the reservoir. The collection is said by the *Times* to be extensive, containing nearly 150 mammals and birds, among which are four elephants, five tigers, two bears, one Cashmere deer, six other deer, and a very fine series of Himalayan pheasants. There were also living at the time the collection left Suez specimens of the Indian manis and gooral, or Himalayan chamois, neither of which animals has yet been introduced alive into this country. Lieutenant V. L. Cameron, R.N., the distinguished African traveller, upon his return to this country on Saturday last, brought with him an acceptable addition to the society's menagerie in the shape of a living collection of Angolan animals, among which are examples of the Servaline cat and the Monteiro's galago, both rare forms. Along with these have arrived three colies or palm-birds, presented by Mr. Henry C. Tait, of Loanda, one of the society's corresponding members. These little birds belong to a rare and little-known African genus (*Colius*), and have never been brought alive to England before.

THE WORK OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

The Charity Commissioners, in their twenty-third report to both Houses of Parliament, lay stress upon the extent to which, since the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, the judicial work of the appointment or removal of trustees, or the settling of schemes for the regulation of charities, has been diverted from the ordinary courts to their jurisdiction. They go on to state that the required relief may usually be obtained from them by a simple course, exempt from technicalities and almost without expense. It is true that the Charitable Trusts Acts create no fresh remedy for the recovery of rentcharges or other payments forming the endowments

of charities; and two cases are cited where legal proceedings were resorted to illustrative of the Commissioners' belief that "passive resistance" is frequently successful in avoiding a liability on the part of the owner of the property charged. The sales of real property of charities since 1853 have realised a total sum of £3,338,168 1s. 7d. Many of the sales effected under an order of the authorities, and the cost of which would have amounted to a prohibition were it not for the assistance rendered by the Acts, enabled trustees to secure high prices for small parcels of land intermixed with the property of others, or for parcels the position of which was uncertain. The funds in charge of the official trustees continue rapidly to increase; at the close of last year the total stocks and investments held by them amounted to £6,624,408 8s. 3d., divided into 7770 separate accounts. The number of returns of the annual accounts of charities made to the office during the past year is 19,733; in 1874 it was 18,377. It is to be observed that the accounts of such charities as have at some time or other been dealt with by the Court of Chancery are passed annually in that court, and the income is received by officers appointed by the Court. This course in no way recommends itself to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners again advert to the evils arising from money doles. Though they can, in virtue of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and with the consent of trustees, apply endowments of this nature to the purposes of education, they lament that they have no further powers "to meet the wishes of any locality for a more advantageous disposal of funds so often found to be useless and even mischievous in their present mode of application." The "Henry Smith" charity is a case in point. By that dole 23,211 sums, averaging 4s. 10d. each, are yearly distributed in about 200 parishes scattered over the kingdom. One branch of this great charity, that for poor relations, with an income of £6000 a year, daily increasing, is now before the High Court of Justice awaiting the establishment of a scheme. The Commissioners desire that the sanction of the Legislature should be obtained to what they maintain would at the same time be a strict fulfilment of the donor's will; that is, to a distribution of the property, by a process analogous to barring the entail, among all existing members of the Smith family, the distribution being restricted to those relations who are ascertained to be really poor. During the past year draughts of schemes were published for eighty-two endowments, with a gross aggregate income of about £54,037 a year. In most of these cases proceedings had already been initiated by the late Endowed Schools Commissioners, and some of them have now become law by the formal sanction of her Majesty in Council. The total number of schemes approved by her Majesty during the year 1875 deal with endowments having an aggregate annual income of about £52,296.

LAW AND POLICE.

Several claims for compensation against railway companies were tried on Tuesday. At Cardiff an action was brought on behalf of Mrs. Stephens, wife of an innkeeper near Pontypridd, against the Great Western Railway Company, in respect of injuries sustained while she was riding in one of the company's trains. An accident occurred in the neighbourhood of Merthyr, and the plaintiff sustained such severe injuries as to involve the amputation of both legs. The jury awarded the plaintiff £1200 as compensation. At Leeds John Rhodes, commercial traveller, Barnsley, received £200 damages, in addition to £300 which the defendants had paid into Court, for personal injuries from the North-Eastern Railway Company. From the London and North-Western Railway Company, Mr. J. Frost, Huddersfield, obtained £700 on a like claim.

Five pounds from the Police Reward Fund was handed by Sir Thomas Henry, last Saturday, to Detective Sergeant Dowdell, of Scotland-yard, for his courageous capture of a man sentenced to twelve years penal servitude for having counterfeited coin in his possession, and who had offered a desperate resistance to that officer.

Three children, varying in age from eight years to one year and a half, whose parents are both undergoing penal servitude, were on Monday taken by a School Board officer before the magistrate at the Worship-street Police Court, who gave an order for their removal to the Princess Mary's Village Homes; their brother, a boy twelve years old, had been sent to Feltham a few days previously.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, the trial of Mr. R. B. Oakley, the manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, was postponed to the May session. Luther Joseph Barnet, a cashier at the bank of Messrs. Drummond, who pleaded guilty last session to a charge of embezzling £1500 belonging to his employers, was brought up for judgment and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. On Tuesday Matthew Gillies, a carman, and John Billingsley, a porter, were sentenced to five years' penal servitude for a railway robbery. Francis Robert Grosvenor pleaded guilty to embezzling to the extent of about £700 from his employers, a firm of underwriters, and was also ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years. Just before the rising of the Central Criminal Court the grand jury returned four true bills against the captain of the Franconia for manslaughter. The trial of Ferdinand Heyn, captain of the Franconia, on the charge of manslaughter arising out of the sinking of the Strathclyde, occupied Wednesday and Thursday, and was not concluded when we went to press with our early edition.

John Henry Williams, a clerk, has been committed for trial by the Clerkenwell magistrate on a charge of having robbed his employers, Messrs. Grant and Co., printers, of about £500.

At Hereford Assizes on Tuesday, after a trial of four days' duration, Thomas Lloyd, said to be a man of considerable property, was convicted of having on Oct. 24, 1874, entered, with other armed persons, the preserves of the Rev. G. H. Davenport, of Foxley, and there, in a poaching affray with the keepers, shot Thomas Webb with a six-chambered revolver through the thigh. Other keepers were also shot. Mr. Justice Field sentenced Lloyd to fifteen years' penal servitude.

For the fraudulent misappropriation of large sums of money which he held as trustee under the will of the late Mr. Charles P. Dodson, of Prestbury, for the benefit of the widow and children, Henry Todd Naylor, a Liverpool merchant, was on Saturday, at the same assizes, sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The amount of the prisoner's defalcations is estimated at £40,000.

At the Bristol Assizes, on Tuesday, sentence of death was passed on Edward Deacon, a shoemaker, twenty-eight years of age, for the wilful murder of his wife.—At the Ipswich Assizes, on Wednesday, Elizabeth Swatman was sentenced to death for the murder of Hannah Ives. The prisoner pleaded guilty.—At the Cardiff Assizes, John Webber, a fisherman, was sentenced to death for the murder of Edward Stelfox on March 13.—Fordred, who at the last Kent Assizes was found guilty of the murder of Mary Anne Bridger, was hanged on Tuesday morning at Maidstone.

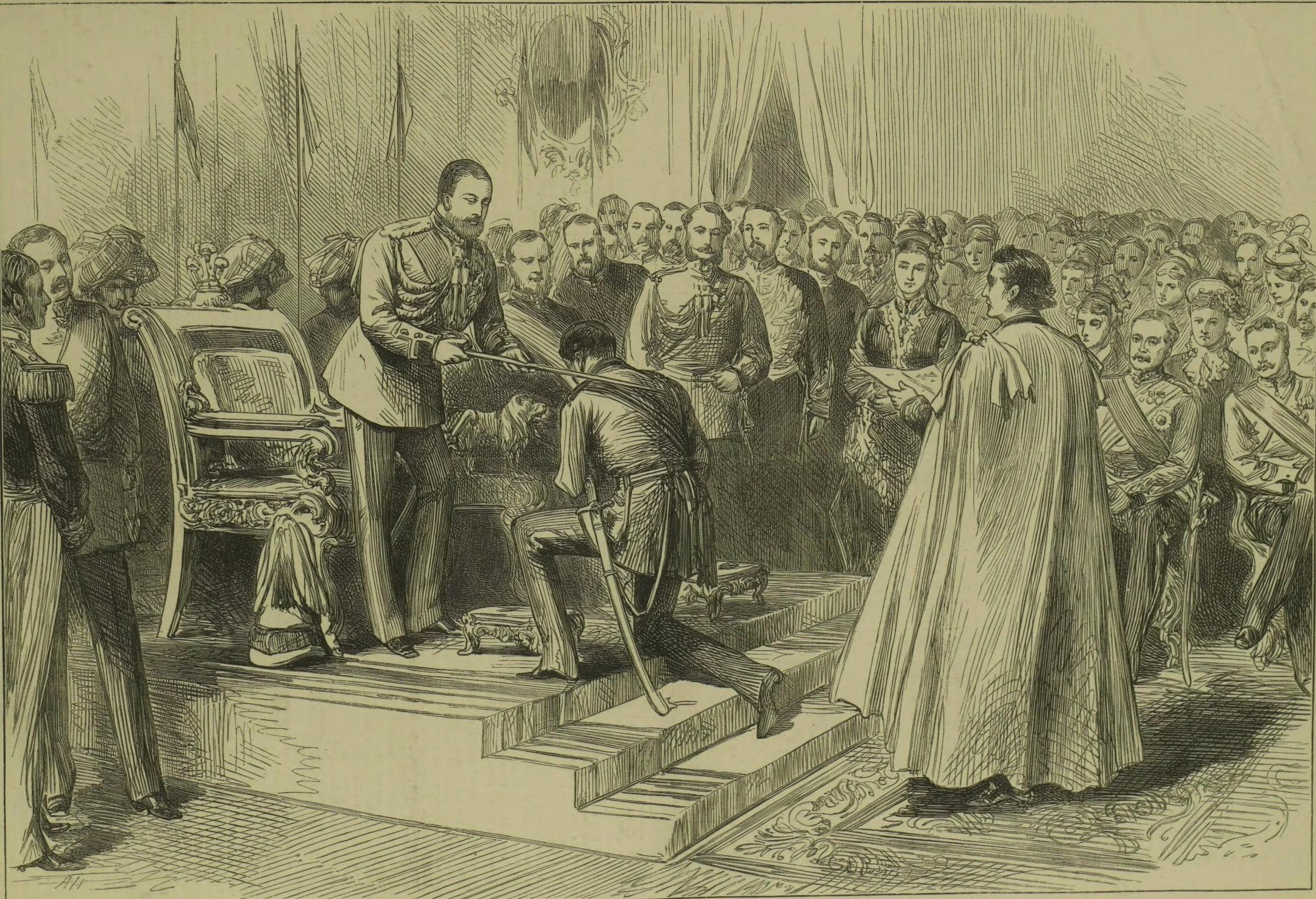


RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM INDIA: LIFE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS—YOUNG TIGER AND CHEETALS.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TIFFIN IN THE NEPAUL TERR. EXPECTED APPROACH OF A WILD ELEPHANT.
GENERAL PROBYN. PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG. DR. RUSSELL.
SIR JUNG BAHADOUR.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



PRINCE OF WALES. LORD NORTHBROOK. MAJOR-GEN. SIR S. BROWNE.

MR. THORNTON, CLERK OF THE CHAPTER.

LORD NAPIER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA: CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA AT ALLAHABAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We should be thankful for small mercies. Very thankful. I know that I am, every day in the week; and I think that, just now, we have all of us special cause for gratitude, on the two grounds following. In the first place, it appears to me to be rapidly becoming physically and morally impossible for anybody to write any more nonsensically pedantic letters, or for any more high-flown leading articles to be published in the newspapers concerning the Royal Titles Bill. I had a pet bit of pedantry of my own, in the shape of a long Latin extract from Leonard Aretinus (not the infamous libeller, Peter of that ilk, but a Dryasdust "party" who wrote about international law), showing what an Emperor really was, and what barbarians are apt to think of the Imperial title in contradistinction to the kingly one. This quotation, haply dug out of my commonplace-book, I thought of firing off in a convenient quarter, but I discreetly desisted from carrying out my intent on discovering that the ink on the page of my commonplace-book devoted to L. A. had faded sadly; next, that my eyes were not so good as they were twenty years ago; and, finally, that I was not quite certain about some of the Aretine inflections of the subjunctive mood:—I beg pardon, the subjunctive mode. I should be "ruled out" at a spelling bee were I to adopt the former orthography.

That we are coming to an end of the "Shah-in-Shah" controversy is one thing, I apprehend, to be thankful for. Next, Sir Stafford Northcote is about to saddle the income tax with another penny in the pound. Now I do not expect you to be grateful for that particular infliction (why did you cast your vote against W. E. Gladstone, who would have taken off the abhorrent tax altogether?); but I would beg you to observe how truly kind the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been in promising (if we bear the extra penny like good boys) to omit the imposts on those of our domestic male servants who come for an hour or so in the morning to black the boots and clean the knives of the middle classes. These part-retainers are usually boys in or out of buttons, much addicted, when off duty, to clacking pieces of slate, after the manner of castanets, between their fingers, and given to whistling a profane air entitled "Tommy, make room for your uncle." Who was Tommy, and why should he be expected to make room for his uncle? I have been so long out of the world that I do not know any "uncles," or any "Tommies" or Toms, out of Mrs. Stowe's immortal romance. Still I am thankful that the knife-boy is to be exempted from taxation.

There died lately, at an advanced age, at Marlotte, near Fontainebleau, a very gifted French artist named Emile Lassore. He was a pupil of Ingres, and so long ago as 1831 exhibited at the Paris *salon* a picture in oils, with the title "Le Frère Malade," which merited the very high praise bestowed upon it by that difficult art-critic Heinrich Heine. Lassore, however, was destined to attain celebrity in a very different department of art. He became a painter on porcelain, and was for awhile conspicuously connected with the (then) Imperial manufactory at Sèvres. A pair of vases decorated by his hand found a purchaser in the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, for the sum of 26,000*fr.* The boldness and originality of Lassore's work brought about, oddly enough, in the Imperial manufactory a schism wellnigh as violent as that which had raged in letters between the Classicists and the Romanticists; so the innovator shook the dust of the Sèvres studio off his feet and came to England, where he found sympathetic appreciation and remunerative employment in our Potteries, first from the Mintons, and next, and for a very long period, with the Wedgwoods. For that historic firm he executed a vast array of ceramic paintings, a selection from which were prominent among the Wedgwood exhibits in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1857. I notice that some of Emile Lassore's choicest and most characteristic works in "Queen's Ware" have been carefully preserved by the Messrs. Wedgwood, and now form a special exhibition at Messrs. Mortlock's Art-Pottery Galleries in Oxford-street. The artist's fertility of production seemed as inexhaustible as his facility of touch was wonderful; and he was never tired, in his cottage at Fontainebleau, of beautifying vases, cups, saucers, plateaux, ring-trays, *comptoirs*, and especially his beloved *plaques*, which, when painted, he sent to England, into Staffordshire, to be "fired."

I wonder how many hundreds of copies of Macaulay's "History," "Essays," and "Lays of Ancient Rome" have been sold beyond the usual average solely in consequence of the recent publication of Mr. George Trevelyan's "Life and Letters" of his famous uncle. Few of us can form an adequate idea of what a very "sensitive plant" the book market is; or, rather, how closely it resembles the mercury in the tube of a thermometer, rising and falling as public feeling blows hot or cold. A bookseller the other day importuned me sorely to purchase a complete edition of the works of Henry Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling," on the ground that a Right Honourable Privy Councillor, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, the last descendant, it is said, of the novelist was just dead. "Mackenzies are going up," quoth the bookseller, "and it is all along of the Right Honourable." I declined to buy the "Man of Feeling." Still, I felt very much inclined to invest as a speculation in the works of Dr. Edward Moore, author of "Zeluc." Who knows? In a few months Moores may "go up" even higher than Mackenzies. Everything will go up if we wait long enough. That was Guy Fawkes's opinion as he stood handling his tinder-box and powder-horn in the Parliament cellar; only, as things turned out, it was Guy who "went up," very high indeed.

At Brighton, on Saturday last, was committed to earth all that was mortal of Sir John Cordy Burrows, a distinguished surgeon and one of the most devoted, energetic, and liberal-minded citizens of whom the Queen of Watering-Places, during her corporate existence, has been enabled to boast. Sir Cordy was mainly instrumental in obtaining municipal institutions for the whilom fishing village of "Brightelmstone;" and thrice did he subsequently serve the honourable office of Mayor of Brighton. For very many years he had been foremost in all public movements for the furtherance of social reforms or for the advancement of education in science and art. Blameless in private life, a most hospitable, generous, and charitable man, he has died deeply lamented; and Brighton showed her appreciation of the merits of so worthy a citizen by giving a public funeral to his remains. All the constituted bodies and associations in the town were mustered, on Saturday, to swell the funeral cortège. The pall was held by seven ex-Mayors; and in the procession were represented the Corporation, the directors of the Aquarium, the clergy, the artists and journalists of Brighton, the Foresters and Odd-Fellows, the Fire Brigade, Salvage Corps, Life-Boat Crew—in fact, all official and associative Brighton, so to speak—whose march to the cemetery must have been witnessed by a multitude of at least 50,000 persons. Remember, Brighton now numbers 108,000. I think when I knew Regina first she did not number 40,000 souls within her boundaries.

When Mr. Kinglake in "Eothen" fell into that memor-

able fit of dubiety as to whether he should kill the Nazarene or not, he felt half impelled towards giving a casting vote against the continuance of the existence of the unconscious Oriental, when he reflected how prodigious "a lion" he would become on his return home through the prestige of having slain a man in cold blood on the shores of the Dead Sea. Fortunately more unselfish thoughts prevailed, and, bidding his dragoman get behind him, he declined to kill the Nazarene. The manners of the age must have changed for the better since "Eothen" was written, since the imputation of homicide is no longer a sure claim to recognition as "a lion" in fashionable society. There are two very distinguished "lions" among us just now, and I am not aware that either of them has killed anybody through malice prepense. The first is Lieutenant Cameron, the intrepid African traveller; and the second is Captain Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, who profited by a brief spell of leave of absence from his regiment to undertake a journey to Khiva—who has positively been there and, more wonderful to relate, has come back. Lieutenant Cameron will speedily receive, I hope, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. I have not yet learned the precise nature of the official recompence to be bestowed on the adventurous Captain Burnaby, but I sincerely trust that it will not be the "Order of the Subs" bestowed on him by high military authority for having presumed to go to Khiva at all. "It is dangerous to be right," wrote Voltaire to Fontenelle, "when men in power are wrong."

G. A. S.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the United Parishes (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee; and, after a short preliminary discussion, their Lordships went into Committee on the University of Oxford Bill, the consideration of which occupied them for the rest of the sitting.

The house presented an animated appearance on Monday night in anticipation of the debate on the Royal Titles Bill. Every seat on the floor of the house was occupied; a throng of Privy Councillors filled the space before the throne; hon. members of the House of Commons occupied all the available room in front of the bar, and the benches flanking on each side of the Strangers' Gallery; whilst rows of ladies filled the side galleries, and even invaded the gilded turrets over the throne. The motion to go into Committee on the Royal Titles Bill having been formally made, Lord Shaftesbury moved an amendment to the effect that an address should be agreed to praying the Queen to assume some title other than that of Empress. The Lord Chancellor opposed the amendment, which was supported by Lord Selborne. After some remarks from Lord Midleton in favour of the Bill, Lord Sandhurst declared that its introduction was one of the greatest mistakes ever made by any Ministry. The debate was continued by the Earl of Faversham, who supported the bill, and Lord Rosebery, who spoke in favour of the amendment. The Earl of Harrowby declared for the bill, and was followed on the same side by the Earl of Carnarvon, and after some remarks from Lords Houghton and Lawrence, both of whom argued that the question was not an Indian one, inasmuch as the title of Queen and Empress would have the same rendering in the languages of India, the House divided, when the amendment was rejected by 137 votes against 91. The bill was then passed through Committee and reported to the house.

The two mutiny bills were, on Tuesday, read the third time and passed, standing orders having been suspended with that object. The Burgessea (Scotland) Bill and the United Parishes (Scotland) Bill were read the third time; and the Irish Peerage Bill of Lord Inchiquin, the object of which is to remove certain anomalies in connection with the representation of that part of the United Kingdom, was read the second time.

Earl Granville, on Thursday, asked whether it was the intention of the Government to make any amendment in the Royal Titles Bill, with regard to localising the title of Empress. The Lord Chancellor said the question had been considered, and the Government were of opinion that there would be no difficulty whatever in excepting all commissions, writs, and other documents relative to this country from the list of documents with which the new title would be set forth, and therefore the Government did not propose to make any amendment in the bill. The Irish Judicature Bill was read the second time. The University of Oxford Bill occupied the consideration of their Lordships in Committee until a late hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House got early into Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill yesterday week, Mr. Plimsoll having withdrawn amendments going to establish the principle of compulsory survey, which was settled by the division of Monday night. Lord Eslington moved an amendment on clause 3, with the object of removing the *onus probandi* from the shipowner. On a division the amendment was rejected by 252 votes against 35. Sir E. Wilmot, moving to leave out of the clause the provision permitting shipowners charged under the Act to give evidence in their own behalf, was defeated by 177 votes against 40. On the same clause Mr. D. Jenkins, after an ineffectual attempt to stop him on a point of order, moved an amendment which would have made survey compulsory for ships over one hundred tons, with this difference from Mr. Plimsoll's proposal, that he did not suggest that the survey should be made by the Government. In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that the amendment would come more fitly on a later clause, and Mr. Jenkins agreed to withdraw it. But some members on the Ministerial side wished to have it negatived; whereupon there was a sharp contest, Mr. Sullivan protesting against this breach of a tacit understanding, Mr. Plimsoll moving to report progress, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer throwing oil on the troubled waters by advising his own party to permit Mr. Jenkins's amendment to be withdrawn. Mr. Plimsoll then withdrew his amendment to report progress, and, the opposition to Mr. Jenkins's withdrawal not being renewed, the difficulty was got over and the third clause was passed. Clause 4 having been agreed to, Sir Charles Adderley moved to report progress, it being just after midnight. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that a telegram had been received from Egypt which would enable her Majesty's Government to publish the report of Mr. Cave on Egyptian finance.

Mr. Disraeli stated on Monday, in reply to Sir W. Harcourt, that on the Royal Titles Bill becoming law the Imperial title would be used in the transaction of all affairs connected with the Indian empire and all communications with foreign Governments; in other words, it would be used externally, and not in relation to the internal affairs of the country. The right hon. gentleman also informed Mr. Hubbard that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess on Monday next, and reassemble on the Monday week following. The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill having been read the third time, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to open his financial Budget. Its chief feature was a prospective deficiency in the

revenue of the coming year of £774,000—the total expenditure being £78,044,000—to meet which Sir Stafford Northcote proposed an additional penny on the income tax. At the same time, however, the limit of total exemption is to be raised to £150, and incomes under £400 are to be allowed a deduction of £120. The result would be that an additional penny of income tax, after making all deductions, would produce the sum of £1,168,000, from which, if the deficit of £800,000 were deducted, there would remain a surplus of £368,000. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman moved a resolution imposing an income tax of 3*d.* in the pound for the current financial year. A desultory conversation followed, the debate terminating with a speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and eventually the Chairman reported progress. Subsequently the House went into Committee for the fourth time on the Merchant Shipping Bill, and proceeded with the consideration of the clauses, beginning at the fifth. Mr. E. Smith moved an amendment empowering the Government inspectors to deal with ships sailing under foreign flags in the same manner as with British ships. After some discussion, in the course of which Sir C. Adderley intimated that he should give favourable consideration to a clause which Mr. Rathbone had placed on the paper, for applying certain provisions of the Act to foreign ships, it so requested by the States to which they belonged, the Committee divided, and rejected the amendment by 159 to 89. Other amendments were also debated, and at length the clause which empowers the Board of Trade to detain unsafe ships was agreed to. On reaching the sixth clause the discussion was adjourned, and the Chairman reported progress.

A brief debate arose, on Tuesday, as to the business which was proposed to be transacted before the Easter holidays. Then followed a motion by Mr. O'Sullivan asking for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the practice of mixing whisky with other spirits in the bonding and inland revenue stores; but the motion, being opposed, was negatived on a division. An amendment by Mr. Anderson to the effect that blending was not necessarily adulterating was withdrawn. Sir John Kennaway drew attention to the great development of the traffic in slaves by land within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Mr. Bourke narrated the steps taken by the Government to suppress it. A motion by Sir J. M'Kenna with reference to the state of Ireland led to some discussion. The Partition Act (1868) Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The Drugging of Animals Bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dixon's Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to make education compulsory and to extend it to the agricultural districts, came before the House on Wednesday afternoon; and, after a debate, in which Mr. Morley, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Bright, and Lord Sandon took part, the measure was rejected by 281 votes against 160, a majority somewhat larger than that which voted against the bill last year. The Trade Union Act of 1871 Amendment Bill was passed through Committee, and the Partition Act of 1868 Amendment Bill read the third time.

Mr. Newdegate, on Thursday, stated that a petition from Protestant Dissenters in Chatham had been presented in his name which he had never signed. It contained offensive allegations, and he moved that the order that it be laid on the table be read and discharged. Sir C. Forster stated that a fraud had been effected upon the House, and, had the Committee of Public Petitions, of which he was chairman, known of the contents of the petition it would never have been printed in their report. He suggested that in future hon. members should sign petitions themselves, and present them from their places. After some discussion Mr. Callan gave notice of his intention, on the following day, to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter. The motion for the discharge of the order for the reception of the said petition was then agreed to. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Mr. C. Denison, said he had not succeeded in inducing his hon. friends to agree to the arrangement suggested by the Prime Minister as to the withdrawal of their motions on the order for supply on Friday. There was no great urgency in the prosecution of Mr. Fawcett's motion with regard to the Royal Titles Bill, and that motion, therefore, might very well stand over until after the Easter recess. Mr. Fawcett said he would take care to bring on his motion at such a time as would ensure its due discussion. For the present he would postpone it until the Thursday after the recess. Mr. Disraeli said he could not promise to offer a day for it after the holidays, as his offer of the day before the holidays had fallen through. Mr. Hubbard's usual annual motion in favour of a more equitable adjustment of the income tax, having been discussed at considerable length, resulted in its rejection by a majority of 166 against 84. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's income-tax resolutions, as explained in his Budget speech on Monday, were finally agreed to.

THE ALBERTA AND THE MISTLETOE.

The papers relating to the collision between her Majesty's ship Alberta and the yacht Mistletoe have been issued. Amongst the inclosures is the following from Rear-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, communicating the decision arrived at by the Lords of the Admiralty as to the responsibility of the officers of the Alberta in regard to the disaster:—

"Admiralty, Dec. 28, 1875.

"Sir,—With reference to the report of the court of inquiry, which was held in pursuance of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty's order of Aug. 30 last, into the circumstances of the collision between her Majesty's ship Alberta and the yacht Mistletoe, I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords have not taken any action in the matter pending the result of the coroner's inquests upon the bodies of the persons who were unfortunately drowned on the occasion. I am now to inform you that my Lords desire that you will acquaint Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen and Staff-Captain Welch that, having given careful consideration to the report of the officers who formed the court, and concurring generally in the finding at which they arrived, my Lords have come to the conclusion that, as the attention of Prince Leiningen is frequently and unavoidably taken up by attendance on the Queen during the time her Majesty is on board the Alberta in crossing the Solent, the conduct of the navigation is properly left to the staff Captain, and that the latter officer must be held responsible for it. My Lords further consider, in accordance with the finding of the Court, that the course steered by the Alberta should have been such that she could not have been brought into collision with the Mistletoe through any alteration of course made by that vessel; and my Lords cannot, therefore, acquit Staff Captain Welch from blame in not having exhibited sufficient care and attention so as to have avoided all risk of accident, and he is to be reprimanded accordingly. My Lords are satisfied that after the collision every effort was made with the utmost rapidity for the preservation of life. I am to add that, in dealing with this matter, my Lords have taken into consideration that Staff Captain Welch has now for a great many years been in charge of the Alberta on the occasion of her Majesty crossing the

Solent, and that up to the time of the unfortunate occurrence above referred to no accident of any kind has taken place, and that his proceedings have given entire satisfaction.—I am, &c.,
(Signed) "ROBERT HALL."

"Admiral George Elliot, &c., Portsmouth."

A considerable portion of the correspondence relates to the Admiralty grants of £500 to Mrs. Stokes, and £400 to Mrs. Turner, both of whom lost their husbands by the collision; £75 to George Hiscock, whose wrist was broken; and £3000 to Mr. Heywood, who accepted that sum as liberal compensation for the loss he had sustained.

The last letter is from the Marquis of Exeter, Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, stating that Mr. Heywood had called upon him with a copy of the letter which he had received from the Admiralty, and had expressed himself to be highly satisfied with the kind expressions of sympathy contained in the letter, and also with the compensation made to him by their Lordships for the loss of the yacht, &c. Mr. Heywood also requested that his Lordship would express to all assembled at the annual dinner of the club his hope that all feeling which might anywhere have arisen in consequence of that lamentable accident should be allowed to rest now and for ever.

NEW BOOKS.

It sometimes happens that a General, as in the case of the Athenian Nicias, son of Niceratus, meets with one disaster, whether at Syracuse or at Saratoga or elsewhere, so tremendous that his memory remains for ever overclouded thereby and that his previous or subsequent life, if he happen to survive his misfortune, is almost entirely ignored or forgotten; and so it has been with the ill-starred commander whose vindication is not likely to have been vainly attempted in *Political and Military Episodes*: derived from the Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. John Burgoyne, General, Statesman, Dramatist, by Edward Barrington De Fonblanque (Macmillan and Co.). The book, taken independently of its able attempt at rehabilitation, is in other respects delightful reading, and gives a most interesting sketch of a man who, but for his one sad mishap, would have been remembered by his posterity as a conspicuous specimen of an Admirable Crichton. The subject of the present whitewashing, if so familiar but expressive a term may be used, was slandered even as to the matter of his birth; but all that calumny, perpetuated, as much more has been, by the epistolary gossip of Horace Walpole, appears to have now been cleared away. Burgoyne undoubtedly had great talents, but not great enough to show him a way of enabling two persons to live upon what had been insufficient for one; and that was the problem which presented itself for solution soon after his elopement with Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Derby. His only course was to retire with his wife to the Continent, whence he returned after some seven or eight years of exile and rejoined the Army, from which he had retired, as a captain in the 11th Dragoons. That was in 1756; and then began in earnest his distinguished but unfortunate military career. The story of his services necessarily includes some of the most memorable events in history, extending from the Seven Years' War to the declaration of American Independence, with intermediate appearances in Parliament and subsequent campaigns, culminating in the crowning sorrow of Saratoga, which, rightly or wrongly, has been classed by Sir Edward Creasy among the decisive battles of the world. In August, 1792, he died, "richer in esteem," says a contemporary magazine, "than in money," and in Westminster Abbey he lies "buried in the cloisters without a name." A curious mixture he was of success and failure, of honour and disgrace or, rather, humiliation; and, when we consider how great a crime is failure from the popular point of view, it is almost a marvel that more, and not less, obloquy should not, however unjustly, have clung to his memory. But, besides his own merits, he has had at least one namesake whose reputation may have imperceptibly helped to lessen the amount of popular disfavour. As a dramatist and a writer of verses, Burgoyne is by no means over-estimated by his vindicator; and there is a supply of samples from which readers may form their own opinion. The volume is furnished with a portrait of Burgoyne, with two important and interesting maps, with a picture representing the funeral of brave Brigadier-General Fraser, whose fate is described in a few short and telling words, and with a facsimile of a letter from George Washington to Burgoyne. It may be gratifying, at this epoch of "spelling bees," to the enemies of orthography to learn that Washington is represented as having preferred an *e* to an *o* in the second syllable of "opportunity." And he was a great man, whose example might in most other respects, be followed with advantage.

To judge from the first volume of *The Self-Made Man: Autobiography of Karl Friedrich von Klöden*, edited, with a sketch of his after life, by Max Jähn, and translated by A. M. Christie (Strahan and Co.), the translator has provided a rare treat for those English readers to whom German is unfamiliar, and who would, consequently, have otherwise missed the chance of becoming acquainted with the very curious, instructive, striking, touching, and entertaining reminiscences and experiences of a remarkable man who deserves to be placed high among the worthies whom Mr. Smiles delights to honour and celebrate. That the self-made man may be, and very often is, extremely disagreeable in the flesh, we all know, if not from personal contact, at least from the anecdote about the cynic who, being informed that a certain man was self-made, rejoined that, if such were the case, then the Creator was relieved from a great responsibility; and so Von Klöden may have been personally a nuisance, but at this distance of time, and in an autobiography, he is quite charming. He discourses, with a garrulous detail which under the circumstances is a great boon as well as an amusement, of everything relating to himself and his family and the warlike times of the eighteenth century, when, according to the graphic sketches he draws, the children of Britannia, who rules the waves, must, in their island-home, have had greatly the advantage as regards exemption from the evils, sufferings, and inconveniences of war, over their continental contemporaries. The autobiographer lays bare a human heart, as well as describes a noteworthy course of life; and the simple, ingenuous fashion in which he records his thoughts, as well as the results of his observation and action, is singularly attractive and sometimes pathetic. This first volume ends with his marriage, when he is "making himself" diligently, though he is not yet by any means "made;" the second volume, which is to complete the biography, will be very welcome. There is a portrait, as frontispiece, of the self-made man, who, with his decorations in his button-hole and his quiet smile upon his face, seems to be perfectly satisfied with his performances.

The loss or damage of eyesight by a shock to the nervous system from concussion of the spinal cord is a kind of injury not unfrequent in these railway times. An essay upon this subject, by Dr. Jabez Hogg, ophthalmic surgeon to more than one institution in London, was read before the Medical Society in November. It has been reprinted for publication by Messrs.

Baillière and Co., of Regent-street; and will, no doubt, be appreciated by those who have occasion, whether as professional men or as personally interested in the matter, to learn something about it.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is attractive altogether this month, and especially as regards the new instalment of "Ethelberta's Hand," where the slow march of the story is becoming hurried, and the quiet stream of incident eventful. The conclusion of the current part is undoubtedly calculated to excite curiosity in an unusual degree. "Leam Dundas," too, terminates for the month with a sensation; but this is in keeping with the generally melodramatic character of the story. "Justin Vitali's Client" is another of the series of pathetic tales of ordinary French life for which this periodical has a speciality. "The Pessimist's View of Life" is an able discussion of a mode of thought as old as mankind itself, but which has recently acquired an appearance of novelty from the endeavour to invest it with a philosophic form. In fact, however, the philosophical pantheism of Schopenhauer and Hartmann is perfectly distinguishable from their ethical pessimism. The author of "Philip Van Artevelde" is less read than he deserves, and Mr. G. B. Smith's solid though not sparkling critique is well adapted to direct attention to merits of the same order. An opponent of vivisection rather neatly retorts the charges of wildness and vagueness on the arguments of the upholders of the practice.

Macmillan opens with another disquisition on the Church of England in its character as a national institution and its relation to Nonconformity, from the pen of Mr. Matthew Arnold, who announces himself as now disposed to take a final leave of the subject. He does not do so, however, without the introduction of a new pair of catch-words, "Grace and peace" take the place of "sweetness and light," and the effectiveness of Mr. Arnold's real good sense is again marred by a piece of literary coxcombry. The lively bustle and variety of the literary group that assembled round Mrs. Thrale, the subject of a spirited paper by Mrs. Masson, contrast curiously with the delicate and earnest friendship of Petrarch and Boccaccio, described with much grace and feeling by Dr. Hülfner. Mr. Sutherland Edwards is justly severe upon sundry men of letters who have exhibited their ignorance of music in treating upon it. Mr. Haweis, as might be expected, is the principal offender. "Our Common Land," "Local Taxation," and the fall in the value of silver are the subjects of important articles on topics of great practical concern. No writer on the latter question seems to have inquired how far the over-production of silver may possibly be counterbalanced by the increased employment of the metal in industry and art, consequent upon the diminution in price. The interest of "Madcap Violet" is well sustained.

The *Fortnightly* has a remarkable essay by Mr. Lewes on the contrast of the spiritualistic and materialistic philosophy, remarkable especially for its detail of the train of thought, or inscrutable impulse, which once for a moment almost persuaded him to embrace the former. The *Review* contains two essays of considerable literary interest—Mr. Morley's critique on Macaulay, and Mr. J. C. Morison's study on Madame de Maintenon. Mr. Morley repeats the stock objections to Macaulay's diction and general mental habits with such vivacity as almost to impart to them an air of novelty. He fails, we think, to render adequate justice to his massive common-sense, or to recognise the degree in which his disregard of the elaborate harmonies of composition is redeemed by a corresponding gain in brevity and pith. Mr. Morison's picture of Madame de Maintenon's strivings to make the best of both worlds is extremely spirited. Spirited also, and steeped in the glow of tropical colour, are Mr. Palgrave's delineations of Lutch Guiana, and his speculations on the future of the negro are very interesting. He recommends an extensive recourse to immigration from Eastern Africa, under careful management. Mr. Greville Chester, treating of another department of the African question, draws up a heavy indictment against the ruler of Egypt, whose misdeeds, he conceives, would be properly avenged by our annexation of his country. It does not appear to be proposed that we should take possession of every misgoverned country on the earth, but only of such as we happen to want. Sir George Campbell gives but a gloomy view of Indian finance, and seems to incline to the dangerous experiment of the reimposition of the income tax. Professor Max Müller comes out with startling energy in favour of the phonetic spelling reform. The excellence of Mr. Pitman's system as a method of instruction in reading seems to be established; but the fact itself appears to render a revolution in the existing orthography superfluous.

The *Contemporary* is, for once, uninteresting. Lord Bacon's character, the duties of the Fellows of Universities, and "the jelly-fish theory of language"—subjects requiring a spirited treatment to render them attractive—are tamely though soundly handled by Mr. Spedding, Mr. Sidgwick, and the Rev. A. H. Sayce. The optimism of Mr. Grant Duff's review of the political history of the last thirty years is too shallow, and out of harmony with the national consciousness. Mr. Gladstone's Homeric paper is merely erudite. Mr. Hunt's essay on Dr. Newman and Mr. Ralston's specimens of "Russian Idylls" are readable; but the only contribution of much mark is one from a pen that will never write again—the late Mr. Hinton's examination of "The Bases of Morals."

Fraser also is decidedly below par. By much the most interesting paper is an analysis of some of the delightful Sicilian Fairy Tales collected by Madame Gonzenbach. "India's Expectations" will, we fear, be disappointed if they include the employment of natives in high civil and military posts to the extent advocated by the writer. There is nothing else of interest except a characteristic notice of Dr. Norman Macleod, by a kindred spirit, "A. K. H. B.," and a suggestive account of Mr. Crookes's recent experiments with the radiometer.

The strength of *Blackwood* lies this month in fiction. "The Dilemma," now verging to its dénouement, is continued with unflagging ability. Some of the scenes in the present instalment are exceedingly humorous, while the last is full of tragic power. "1895" is a very amusing satire on the proposals for the political emancipation of the fair sex and for the employment of ladies and gentlemen in domestic service. There is nothing else of much interest, except a genial notice of the late Norman Macleod.

Except for the continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Dog and his Shadow," the *Gentleman's Magazine* offers little worthy of remark but Mr. Hepworth Dixon's characteristically picturesque and melodramatic paper on "Monarchical Spain."

The *Month* has some interesting particulars respecting the synodical action of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and some agreeable reminiscences of visits to Lord Palmerston by a French lady.

We would not speak hardly of the *Langham*, but it positively is the fact that, if we except an article with some useful information respecting the English Jews, the most readable thing in it is one of Mr. Voysey's sermons.

Scribner's Monthly is replete with varied interest. The con-

tinuation of Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy" is the most generally attractive contribution, but the papers on the history of Yale College, and on the supposed subterranean outlet to the great Canadian lakes, are well worth reading. *St. Nicholas* confirms the character it is rapidly acquiring as the liveliest and brightest among children's magazines.

Tinsley is chiefly remarkable for the powerful story of "The Duchess of Rosemary-lane," by Mr. B. L. Farjeon, and Mr. F. Barrett's spirited but jaunty and careless "Maggie." The best contribution to *Belgravia* is an amusing sketch, entitled "Forty-one Hours with a Ballot-Box." *London Society* and *Good Words* are readable, with no very special features.

The *Popular Science Review* has an exceedingly interesting account of experiments performed with Mr. Crookes's radiometer, by Mr. H. A. Cunningham, tending to confirm the conclusion that the agent of motion is heat and not light. Articles on spontaneous generation and the glacial period will possess great interest for scientific readers; and one on railways and telegraphs for readers of every kind.

The *Argonaut* has an interesting paper on the mosque of Santa Sophia, by Mrs. A. Crosse.

We have also to acknowledge the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Argosy*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Day of Rest*, All the *Year Round*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Evening Hours*, and the *Union Magazine*.

THE WRECK OF THE STRATHMORE.

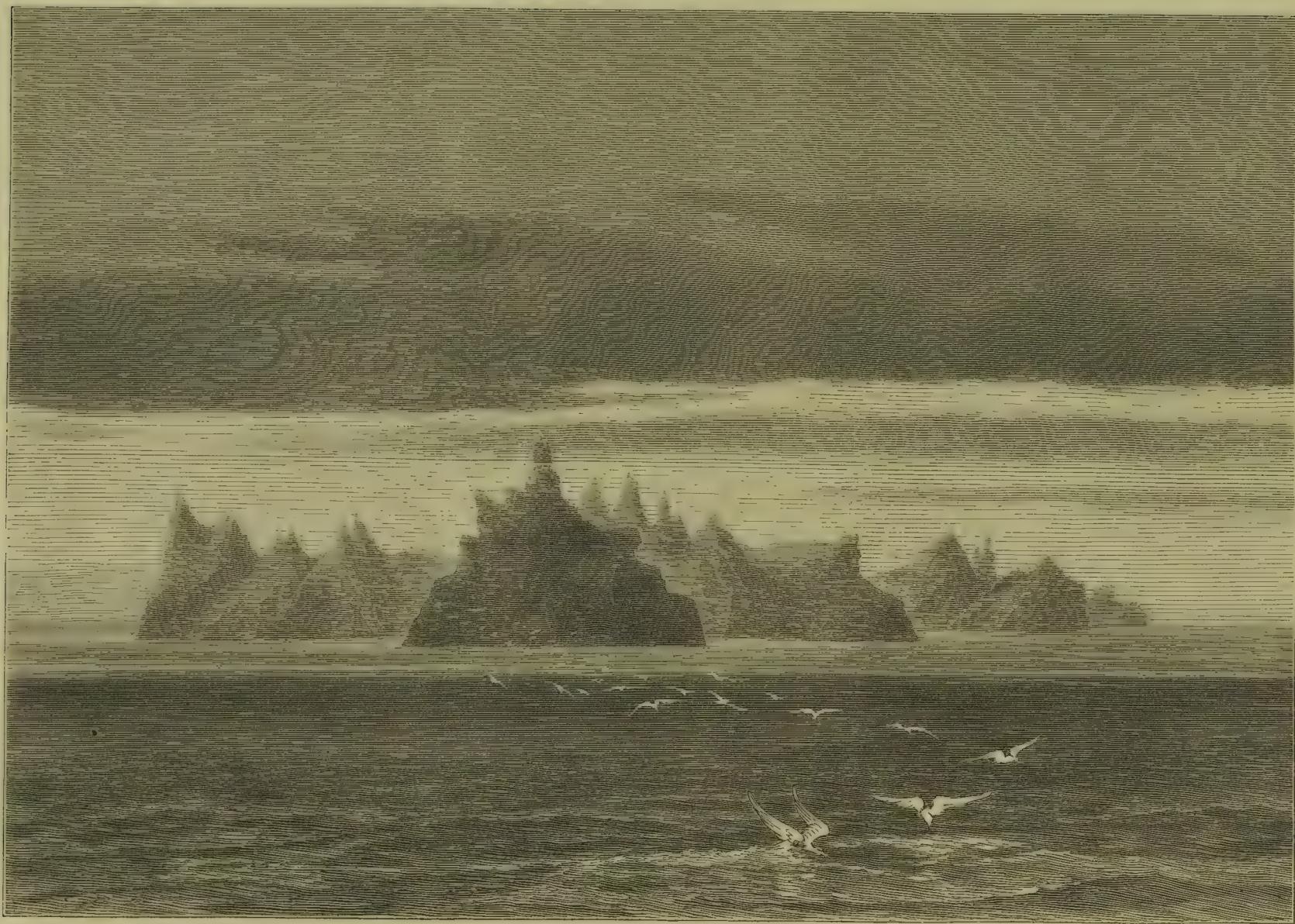
The Crozet Islands, where the New Zealand emigrant-ship *Strathmore* was wrecked on July 1 last summer, and where forty or fifty surviving persons remained about six months enduring great hardships (of which we gave some account last week), are in the southern part of the Indian Ocean. They are remote from any other land, and quite uninhabited. We present two views of those islands, from sketches made in November, 1870, by Captain William Ashby, an experienced commander of many ships on the line between London and Auckland, but now marine superintendent of the New Zealand Shipping Company in England. He commanded the ship *City of Auckland* in her outward passage of eighty-nine days from land to land, arriving at Auckland in December of that year, with about sixty passengers and 1000 tons of cargo. On Nov. 13 they sighted the Crozets, which Captain Ashby had seen in a preceding voyage, when he detected an error of nearly a hundred miles in the position assigned to them in ordinary maps. Those islands are five in number, all of volcanic origin, and occupying a space of ninety miles. They are situated in lat. 46 deg. 27 min. S., and long. 52 deg. 14 min. E., in the middle of the great Eastern highway to Australia and India. Dangerous as the group is, it is nevertheless frequently approached by outward-bound vessels, as this affords them an opportunity of testing the accuracy of their chronometers. At certain seasons of the year fog and ice are met with in this neighbourhood, which materially increases the dangers of an Australian passage. Whale-ships occasionally visit the group for the sake of the seals and birds which frequent it; but the supply has greatly fallen off in late years. The Crozet Islands were discovered by Marion du Fresne, in command of a French expedition, so long ago as January, 1772; but, that unfortunate commander being shortly afterwards massacred in New Zealand, nothing was known of their discovery until three years afterwards. Captain Cook, in 1775, was informed by Crozet, Marion's second in command, of their existence; they were visited by Sir James Ross in 1840, and by the French frigate *L'Héroïne*. The island called the Twelve Apostles consists properly of two islets, both almost inaccessible, and separated from each other by a narrow channel studded with rocks. Possession Island, the largest of the group, is about twelve miles in circumference, and consists of volcanic rocks, covered with scanty vegetation. Penguin or Inaccessible Island is next in size. It received the first name from the enormous number of sea birds by which it is frequented. It is barren and precipitous, and at a distance appears to be a collection of curiously-shaped pinnacles. Upon one of these desolate islands, from July 1 to Jan. 21, forty-four persons, including Mrs. Wordsworth, a lady passenger, contrived to live in huts, which they built for their shelter. Five others died of diseases caused by exposure or want of proper food. The following is the statement of one of the party:—

"We found the island to be a desolate place, a refuge for sea-birds, and devoid of trees. It appeared to us to be about two miles and a half long, and about half a mile broad at the broadest part. When we first arrived we slept on the bare rocks, but in two days we had built a shanty, and after a time others were built of stones and turf; but the cold was so great as to render touching the stones a very painful work. We found that the albatross were on the island and a sort of grey bird. We subsisted on these for some time, and when they left us we had a flock of mollyhawks. These were succeeded by the penguins, whose eggs we found a great luxury. Their skins we used as fuel, and, stitched together, we made of them clothes and boots. After a time the penguins showed fight, and came at us with their beaks. Their flesh was black. As we settled down our party was divided into camps, there being six of these. On the third night of our arrival the boats were lost; but, with the aid of the life-boat, we had saved two barrels of gunpowder, one cask of port wine, two cases of rum, two of gin, one of brandy, and one of preserves, and a case of eight tins of sweets. The liquor lasted four or five weeks, being served out at first night and morning, and afterwards at night only, till it was reduced to a small quantity, which was reserved for medicinal purposes. The tins in which the sweets were packed we used as pots and lamps. A few matches had been saved from the wreck, and we kept a lamp, fed by fat from the birds, burning continually. The first week was mild in comparison with those which followed. We appeared to have arrived at the beginning of winter, and suffered much from ice and snow. Of fresh water we found a plentiful supply. For vegetable food we had the tops of a tuber resembling carrot tops. When we first landed, every one, sailors and all, gave up to Mrs. Wordsworth everything that she required, and she entertained a very high opinion of their behaviour towards her."

Spencer Jocelyn, a first-class passenger, and seven of the crew of the *Strathmore*, landed at Southampton on Tuesday. The names of the latter are David Wilson, of London; John Allen, of Glasgow; George F. Budden, of Hastings; John Pirrie, of Dundee; John Wilson, of Liverpool; Walter Smith, of Arbroath; and John Smith, of London. They are all well, but some others of the survivors will feel the effects of their exposure for the rest of their lives.

The *Strathmore* is not the only vessel that has been wrecked on the Crozets. In 1821 the sailing-cutter *Princess of Wales* was lost on Possession Island. The crew were taken off in good health after a year and ten months. One of the sailors, named Goodridge, wrote an account of his life on the island, after the style of "Robinson Crusoe." He lived many years in Devonshire by the proceeds arising from its sale.

The Earl of Sheffield died on Wednesday, after an illness of several months.

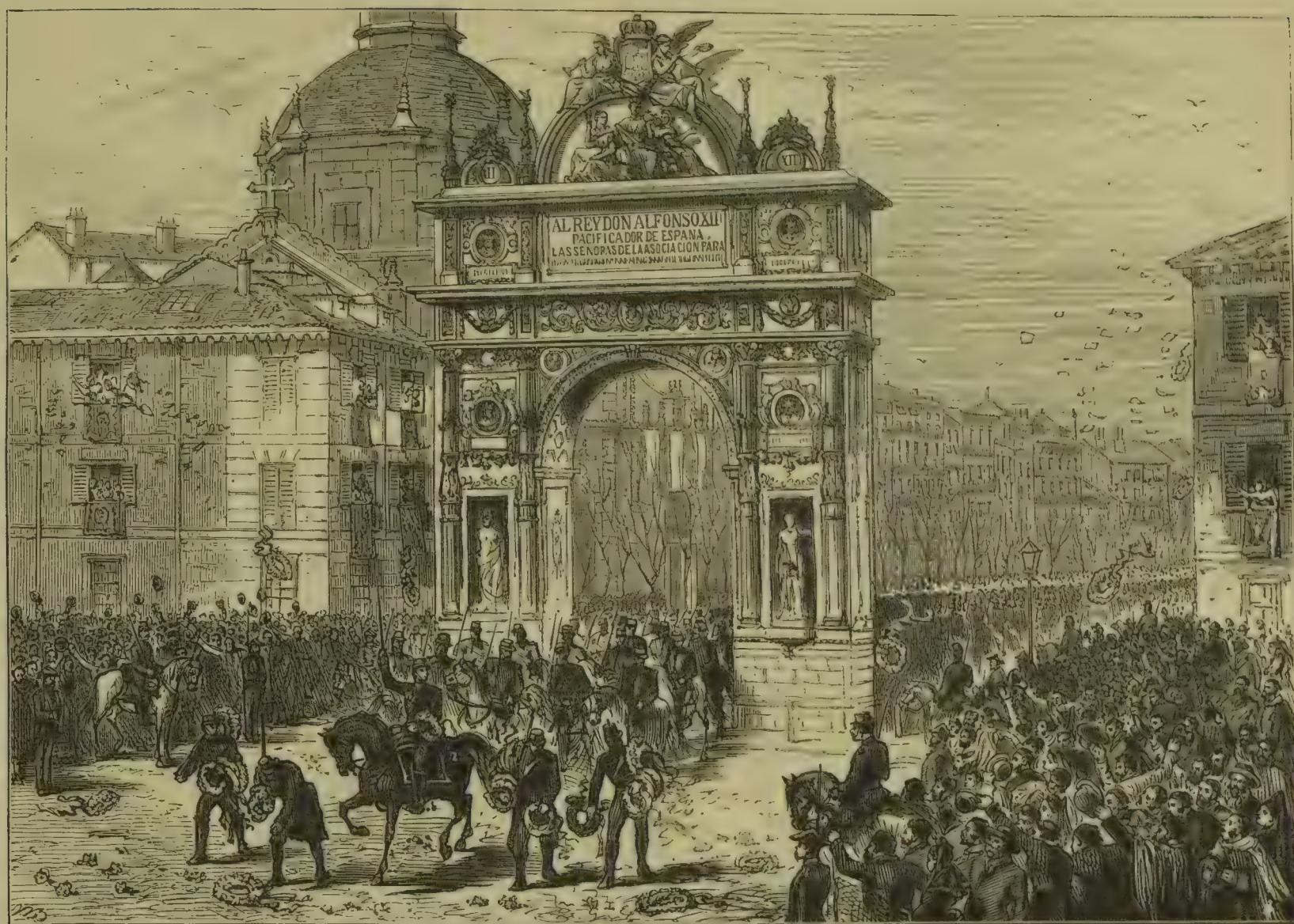


POSSESSION ISLAND (ONE OF THE CROZET GROUP), SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN, WHERE THE STRATHMORE WAS WRECKED.



HOG ISLAND (ONE OF THE CROZET GROUP).

FROM SKETCHES BY CAPTAIN ASHBY, LATE OF THE SHIP CITY OF AUCKLAND.



ENTRY OF ALFONSO XII. INTO MADRID: TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN THE CALLE DE ALCALA.



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: FIGHT ON THE GATSIKO, NEAR LIPNIK.

FROM A SKETCH BY THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "RUSSKI MIR."

THE KING'S ENTRY INTO MADRID.

The termination of the Carlist war in Spain was celebrated, on Monday week, by the triumphal entry of King Alfonso XII. into Madrid, upon his return from the late seat of war in the Basque Provinces and Navarre. Upon this occasion, in the principal streets of the city, a most animated and picturesque scene was presented. The characteristic costumes of every province in Spain were to be met with, and the balconies were draped in the national colours, red and yellow. There were triumphal arches, too, and trophies of arms and cannon taken from the Carlists. One arch, of brick and cement, had a very solid look. Many noblemen exhibited magnificent tapestries, which covered the exterior of their palaces. At ten o'clock the King's entry into the capital began. It was a grand spectacle, lasting five hours. There were 25,000 troops. The King was received with great enthusiasm by an enormous crowd, especially in the Puerta del Sol, the balconies of which were gaily draped. Four hundred pigeons decorated with ribbons were let loose. Generals Quesada, Martinez Campos, Loma, Ribera, Moriones, and all the other Generals received their full share of "vivas." The best-known battalions were also presented with laurels in the shape of wreaths, with which the regimental standards were embowered. The Princess of the Asturias was in the pavilion of the War Office. The President of the Ministry gave up his palace in the Calle Alcalá (the finest position in the city) to the diplomatic corps. A procession bearing the words "Unidad Católica" on its flags was not allowed to enter the Puerta del Sol. This prohibition was much applauded. On the other hand, there were cries of "Down with the privileges of the Basque Provinces!" A decree has been issued establishing a relief fund for the invalided and wounded soldiers and the orphans and families of those who fell during the civil war. One year's service is remitted for all the men of the present army, the conscripts of 1871 and 1872 will pass into the reserve, the extraordinary levy of 1874 are dismissed to their homes, and there will be no conscription this year.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA. A sketch by the correspondent of the *Russi Mir*, which we have used for one of our Illustrations, shows the fight on the Gatschko river, where the Turks suffered great loss in their retreat from the scene of their signal defeat at Muratovitz on the 6th ult. The river near Lipnik, between Piva and the town of Gatschko, was so swollen and so rapid as to make the ford dangerous. Here the troops were huddled together in a dense mass, crowding the ford. Many were carried away by the torrent and drowned, while the whole were exposed to the furious onslaught of the insurgents collecting around them. It was ten o'clock at night, with a bright moon, when the pursuit ceased, and those who had succeeded in fording the river escaped to Lipnik. The loss is not known on the Turkish side; but one of the Russian volunteers says that it was a massacre, or simple butchery. The number of "heads" taken (the nose being technically a "head") was above 800. The Kaimakan of Goransko, who had availed himself of the opportunity to try to return to Gatschko, was killed, and two women of his harem were taken prisoners. With the guns were four boxes of ammunition for them; a thousand rifles were also taken, and the ammunition in the cartridge-boxes of the men killed was one hundred cartridges per man. Seventy horses (saddle and draught) and thirty-two mules were captured, with a large amount of provisions. Many officers were killed, but the exact loss only the Turkish authorities can tell, as the dead were scattered along the road, and the insurgents were not much disposed to make any precise investigation.

According to intelligence received from a Slavonic source, at Ragusa on Saturday evening, the Turks were defeated in a recent engagement at Unaz. Babich and Uselaz were reported to be marching on Grahovo. Large numbers of the inhabitants had taken refuge at Knin, in Austrian territory. It is stated that the Austrian Government has imposed upon the insurgents a forced armistice till the 10th inst., after which intervention is threatened by that Power.

In the opinion of his medical advisers, Earl Russell is making gradual progress towards recovery.

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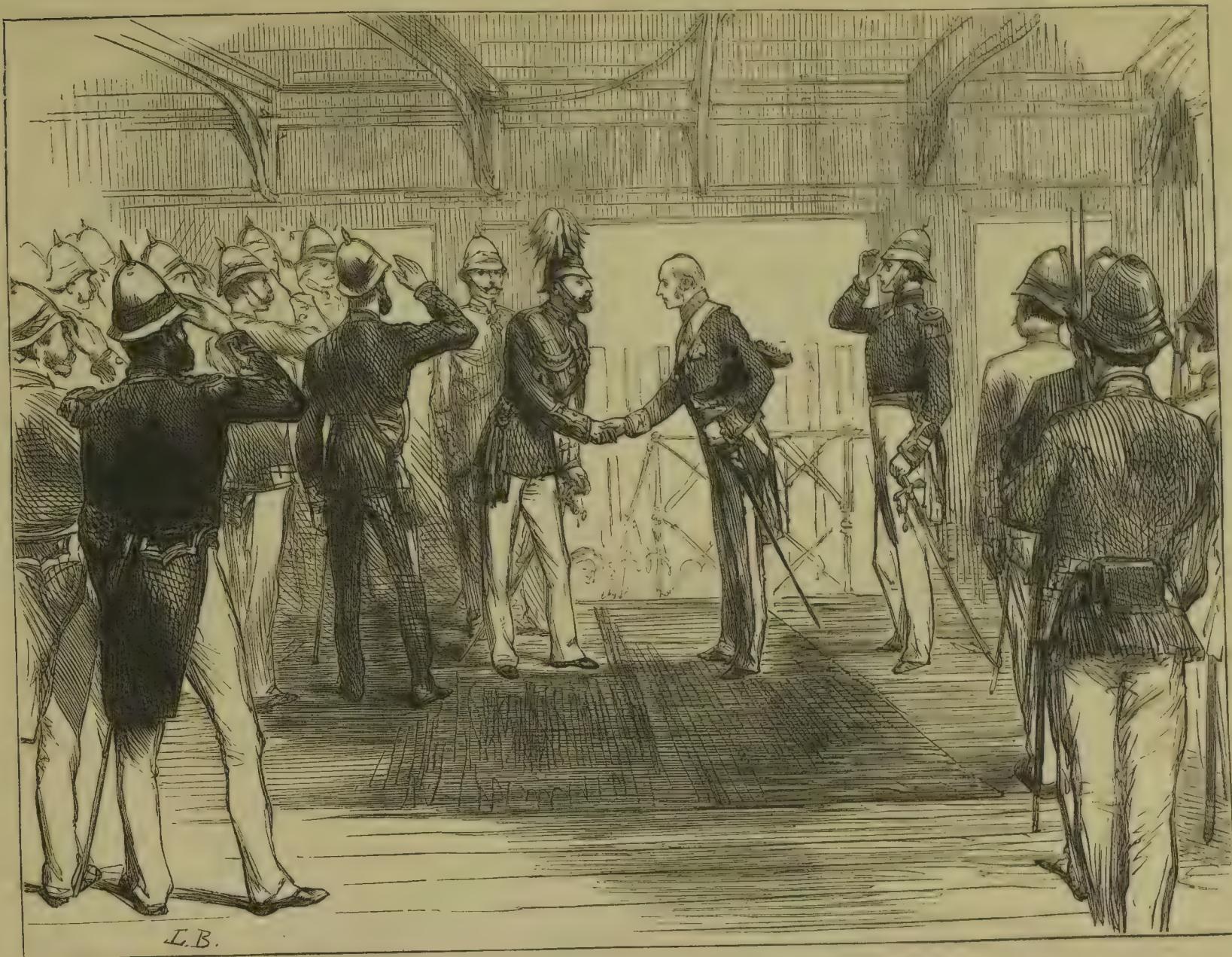
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RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM INDIA.



THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY TAKING LEAVE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



LIFE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS: PONY AND THIBET DOG.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The Prince of Wales is now at Malta, on his way home from India; but in concluding our Illustrations of his visit to the Asiatic dominions of her Majesty the Queen, we have yet to speak once more of some of the latest incidents which took place in the Nepaul hunting expedition, the holding of a Chapter of the Star of India at Allahabad, and the final departure from Bombay.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, who accompanied the Royal hunting party in the Terai of Nepaul, has sketched the amusing scene on Feb. 22, which he calls preparing to receive a wild elephant at tiffin, and he thus writes about it:—

"The Prince of Wales had been waiting all the morning with Sir Jung Bahadoor to see a wild elephant. The whole party went up a valley where the huge beast was expected; but he had gone over into the next valley, so another move had to be made. It was getting on in the day, and we had only taken a slight repast before starting early in the morning. So when we got into the next valley it was thought that it would be as well to improve the time while waiting by having tiffin. The spot chosen was at the base of the hills, quite in the woods, with fine trees all round to give shade. Here the boxes were opened; plates and knives and forks were handed round, and a large party was soon busy sitting on stones and trunks of trees, making a good use of their time. Sir Jung Bahadoor was hanging about, looking unsettled. He had been directing some of his Ghoorkas, who were cutting branches and putting them up into one of the large trees. At last he announced that the wild elephant we had been seeking might come there at any moment, and he advised every one to seek a secure place. The Prince of Wales had finished his tiffin, and climbed up into the place prepared for him, where Lord Alfred Paget had gone before him. All the others were hungry with the morning's work, and were loth to stop the satisfactory process of removing a good appetite. Still, the chance of a wild tusker elephant coming in at tiffin-time made them all make as short work as they could. The servants, both native and European, were packing up everything, so as to get off as fast as they could. Jung Bahadoor was going about directing everything, and recommending speed, in case the expected visitor might appear. Cheroots were hastily lighted; and every one was looking out for quarters high enough to be out of the way of an elephant's trunk. Prince Louis of Battenberg had found a secure place on the Prince of Wales's tree. Dr. Russell found a less comfortable position on the same trunk, where he had to hold on by the twisted branches of a parasite which was twined round. Each one was going about closely inspecting every tree to see if it was accessible and strong enough to resist a push from the head of the expected visitor. The efforts at climbing up were amusing, and excited some critical remarks. The object of this eagerness to secure places was manifest; for if the wild elephant could be brought there Sir Jung Bahadoor hoped to have his large fighting tusker ready to meet him, and a splendid set-to was expected. Hence the strong desire to get good seats to see the sport, and at the same time to be sure of having a perch that was out of danger. The excitement and fun, for there was a good deal of this last element mixed up with the proceedings, had reached their highest point. But news came in that our friend was not coming to tiffin, and that he had selected another route, and gone off where it was necessary to follow him. So there was a sudden descent from the trees, which gave as much amusement as the getting up into them."

Having left the territory of Nepaul on the 5th ult., taking leave of Sir Jung Bahadoor, the Prince and his English friends took the railway-train next day at Bareilly, and travelled by the line through Lucknow and Cawnpore to Allahabad. There the Prince was received, on the morning of the 7th ult., with considerable state. The streets were decorated, and there were crowds from the station to the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, two miles away. The Governor-General, or Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, and his suite, with Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor, and a large staff, were on the station platform. The procession drove by the Canning-road, which was all the way lined with cavalry, infantry, and police. The people were quiet; not a sound was heard as the Prince passed. The flags from native houses along the Bazaar showed a desire to celebrate the arrival of the Prince in the holy city at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, which represents traditions sacred to Hindoos and Mussulmans alike. The address was presented on arrival at Sir John Strachey's: the Prince of Wales made an appropriate reply. There was a solemn investiture of the Star of India, held by the Prince at one o'clock. Dr. Thornton acted as registrar; Lord Northbrook sat beside the Prince. The hall was very prettily arranged. Many Europeans were present. Major-General S. Browne, V.C., Major-General Probyn, and Surgeon-General Fayerre were invested as Knights, and Colonels Ellis, Michael, and Erle, Majors Bradford and Henderson, Captain H. C. Glyn and Captain Baring as Companions, with all possible ceremony. Our Illustration shows the Prince in the act of knighting Sir Samuel Browne, who has lost one arm in battle. Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Bartle Frere, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram, were present, with Mr. Thornton, Clerk of the Chapter, who alone wore the mantle of the Order. When this affair was over, in the afternoon, the Prince drove to the Fort and went over it and Canning Town. There was a large dinner at the Lieutenant-Governor's, at which the Viceroy was present. The Prince and Lord Northbrook had a long conversation before leaving Allahabad for Indore on a visit to Holkar.

Holkar's reception of the Prince was not of a special character. There was no display of gorgeously decked elephants or paraphernalia of state carriages. From the encampment to the Residency five miles of the road were lined by Holkar's feudal cavalry and infantry, very well mounted, uniformed, and armed. Indore was swept clean and whitewashed. Holkar took leave at the Residency, and in the afternoon the Prince drove out with an escort to visit the chiefs of Central India, whose camps were pitched at some distance from the town. The Prince received and gave presents, then drove to a durbar-room built in honour of the occasion, through a vast concourse of people in the streets, who were very silent, as is their wont. Holkar and the Prince next drove together to Lalbagh, rather prettily situated in gardens. The durbar was held in a large hall. The suite were presented to Holkar by the Prince, to whom the sirdars were presented by Holkar, General Daly explaining.

On Friday, the 10th, in the afternoon, his Royal Highness left Indore by the railway, and arrived at Bombay about eleven o'clock on the Saturday morning. At the station were Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, and General Sir Charles Staveley. The streets were lined with military, but were not crowded with spectators. The Prince went over to the Serapis with Admiral Macdonald, under salutes from the fleet in harbour. He dined with Sir Philip Wodehouse, whom he thanked for his hospitality, and said he should never cease to think with pleasure of the visit begun and ended at Bombay. The final leave-taking, however, was deferred to the Monday, when the farewell address from Bombay was presented to the

Prince of Wales on board the Serapis. At one o'clock Governor Wodehouse and his staff, Admiral Macdonald, and General Staveley came on board and lunched with the Prince. The Serapis, amid a general salute from thirteen ships-of-war, sailed at four o'clock. She was followed by the Raleigh, the Osborne, and the Rifleman for shore despatches. The shipping in the harbour was dressed and the yards manned. Not many boats were about. There was a strong wind and rough sea. As soon as the Serapis moved ahead, the Undaunted (flag-ship), Doris, Diamond, Vestal, Arab, and Jumna, and the ironclads Magdala and Abyssinia, manned yards, cheered, and fired a Royal salute. The Daphne was in dock. The Admiral signalled "God speed you!" to which the Serapis replied, "Thanks; hope to meet soon again." The Prince remained on the bridge till the Serapis was fairly at sea. The night was very fine. The next day there was a dead calm.

The voyage from Bombay to Aden occupied six days, while the calm continued, and the temperature was rather sultry. The sea was as smooth as glass; no ships, no fish, no birds were to be seen. The speed of the squadron had been averaging 272 miles in twenty-four hours. The Osborne ran under the quarter of the Serapis to exhibit her two elephants, which salamed to the Prince as she passed ahead. The menagerie was quite comfortable in the Serapis, consisting of eighty animals of all sorts. The elephants walked about the deck, the deer were very tame, and even the tigers were domesticated, though they exhibited tendencies to relapse.

We have been favoured by one of the officers of the Serapis with several sketches of the life of the Royal party at sea on board that vessel, and of the arrangements made for the accommodation of the different species of animals which the Prince of Wales is bringing home from India. "Lawn tennis" was played by his Royal Highness on the poop-deck, where a "court" was marked out for the game, while the balls were prevented, in a measure, from going overboard by the awning or curtain above the taffrail. The "Evening Entertainment" was a performance of the amateur troupe of Christy Minstrels, under the able management of Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien, R.N. Our Illustration shows the pretty little stage erected on the poop, with his Royal Highness seated in an easy-chair to the left of the table in the middle. The Serapis stopped only a few hours at Aden, to take in coal, on the night of Monday, the 20th ult. Some African ostriches were here put on board; and it was funny to see how the sailors managed this job, by bodily carrying the huge struggling birds up the ladder at the ship's side out of the boat which had brought them from shore. There were three Indian tigers on board, which were usually kept in cages, but were sometimes led about with a chain by their native keeper. They were, indeed, mere half-grown cubs; the one shown in our Illustration was eight months old. Some tame spotted deer, of the "cheetah" species, were allowed to run loose about the decks; and it was curious to see how eagerly the young carnivorous beasts watched them and strove to get near them. There was also a small pony, eight hands three inches in height, of a chestnut colour, which was rather a vicious little beast. He is shown with a Tibet dog, of which there were several specimens on board. The "gaines," a miniature kind of oxen, not much bigger than a calf, were two white bulls, which had their daily exercise on the upper deck. These fellow-passengers were the source of much amusement to the officers and crew of the Serapis, as well as to the Royal party, on the voyage across the Indian Ocean and up the Red Sea.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Probably many visitors to the gallery of this society, in Suffolk-street, have felt and will feel the same apprehension which has often forced itself on our mind as to what opinion an intelligent foreigner would form of the present state of "British" art if he were to derive his estimate from the title of this exhibition and the works displayed in such imposing numbers—which he would naturally conclude must present a comprehensive view of what is being done in the English school. Even the visitors of our own public may be excused for feeling depressed and discouraged at the annual shows in these fine rooms, and will find it difficult to realise the many causes which draught off so large a proportion of the best art of our school to the Royal Academy or elsewhere; so that the collections here can afford no fair test of what "British artists" are actually now achieving. Nor, perhaps, can even the professional critic avoid being unconsciously prejudiced to some extent against the whole of each new collection here, on encountering, year after year, the hopelessly commonplace productions manufactured by several of the elder members of this society, with ever-increasing incapacity. We desire, however, to guard against injustice, and not to indulge in easy depreciation of deficiencies which require no superior penetration to discover. On comparing, then, our impression of the present gathering with our recollections of the exhibitions of a few years back, we think that a decidedly better tone prevails. If there is not a single work of quite first-rate quality—if there is not much more evidence of capability and training—there is decidedly less bad taste; there are fewer glaringly vulgar and obtrusively garish perpetrations by men who have mistaken their vocation.

This amelioration is, moreover, in no perceptible degree due to the number of works lent by the Royal Academician who have recently been enrolled as honorary members; for the contributions of Sir John Gilbert (No. 63), R. Redgrave (70), and E. W. Cooke (352) are small and unimportant. The improvement is due mainly to the contributions of students and rising men hitherto outside any society, and also of the new members with whom the Suffolk-street body has lately enlarged itself, much to its advantage. But even some of the members of longest standing appear to have made exceptional efforts. Mr. H. Dawson, for example, sends a much more important work than usual in his large picture of "Durham Cathedral" (123), which worthily occupies the post of honour in the great room. How is it, by-the-way, that the magnificent view from the Wear of the grand old cathedral is not more often painted? This, it must be admitted, is a work artistic in aim, and with masterly qualities of colour and effect. The execution may be deemed somewhat conventional, but it is not so much so as in analogous works of Turner's late middle period. Mr. H. T. Dawson follows close in the steps of his father (too close if he would acquire an independent reputation) in two uncommodity effective views (191 and 335) towards the mouth of the Thames, with shipping. The veteran A. J. Woolmer likewise gives us of his best in "The Fountain of Pleasure" (90), illustrative of Tasso, as the catalogue tells us, though it might have a hundred other titles, and in "A Winter's Night" (273)—really a little gem. The artist's "best" in this case is, we need hardly say, the wildest, most licentious romanticism; yet once more we feel that Mr. Woolmer might have been an acceptable and delightful poet-painter had he been more—nay, even a little—heedful of that natural truth which is the basis of all true poetic art. Mr. George Cole and Mr. James Peel are both good landscape-painters, long known as members of this society. "Cothele" (85), by the former, and "Rain Passing Off—Cader Idris" (27),

by the latter, fairly represent their respective styles, though we have seen Mr. Cole in greater force. We are reminded of the loss the society has sustained in the death of Mr. James Danby by the single work representing him, "Early Morning—Barmouth" (293). A growing appreciation of the painter seemed to be indicated by the prices his sketches and studies fetched in the recent sale. Mr. G. S. Walters evinces steady advance in "Hay-Boats on the Maas" (182) and "Sunset on the Thames" (320), which are strikingly luminous and free in handling. Mr. A. Ludovici brings both poetic feeling and humour to his work, together with a certain foreign refinement of colouring—see the picture of Vivian practising her arts on Merlin (177) and "A Peep Behind the Scenes" (288). Similar praise is due to several works by Mr. Ludovici, jun. Mr. J. S. Noble has not put out his strength, but that he is an animal-painter of considerable promise may be seen in "The Pet of the Dairy" (475), and in the *étagage*, as the French say, of a scene of gipsy-life called "The Forager's Return" (172), painted jointly by Mr. Noble and Mr. Walter H. Foster, another young artist of promise. Other works by members which are above the average here are "Evening" (36), by G. E. Hicks: a girl returning from gleaning in the twilight, technically very clever, but too sentimentally pretty for a genuine rustic; "Walls have ears" (117), by J. C. Waite; and "The Bouquet Seller" (79), by Haynes King, who has commendably essayed the lifesize scale.

The newer accessions to the society to whom we have alluded are Messrs. John Burr, H. B. Roberts, Joseph Clark, C. Cattermole, A. Goodwin, J. W. B. Knight, H. Caffieri, E. Ellis, R. I. Gordon, and W. Gadsby. The four or five first-named were already known to the public, and had made their reputation elsewhere. The whole number have put in an appearance, with the exception of Mr. H. B. Roberts, Mr. Burr's Rembrandtesque "portrait" (168) of a burly middle-aged gentleman; his charming little bit of a girl coming through a corn-field, called "Summer" (62), and a study of fruit, display a fine colourist faculty, and a vigour of hand which only require a little more reserve, a little more thoughtful care, a little more refinement, we must add, to secure for the artist a high place in our school. Mr. Clarke's pictures of child-life are too well known to need comment—"The Reading Lesson" (31) is a good average example. Mr. C. Cattermole seems to be as much at home in oil as in water colours, judging by "After the Fight" (158); but the undeniable merits of the composition and execution would obtain more ready acceptance if they did not compel comparison with the artist's deceased namesake and Sir John Gilbert. Mr. A. Goodwin appears to be a true artist, who is looking at nature for himself, free from recipes and conventions, from whom, therefore, much may be expected. Like some of the French *impressionists*, he prefers to deal with exceptional effects and aspects. The poetical twilight sketch of "The Fisherman's Island, Lago Maggiore" (151), and the view looking down from a cliff of a murky sea and sky, "After a Storm" (255), were not selected by, nor are they addressed to, a common observer; yet, if somewhat immature, they are works of art—not, like ninety-nine out of a hundred English landscapes, mere decorative furniture. Mr. Knight likewise aims at rendering the general impression instead of servilely copying detail alike important and unimportant, and he seems to have been looking at the French landscapists. His view on the Dee (14) and other works are broad and solid; but he has much to learn yet before his good intentions will be worthily realised. "Mr. Caffieri's "Ennui" (271) betokens taste in colour and execution. Mr. Gordon sends two or three unvulgar, nicely-painted female figure studies, particularly "Afternoon Tea" (388). Mr. Ellis has found in landscape (see Nos. 175 and 385) and Mr. Gadsby in figures (see 379) how easily a striking but superficial effect may be produced by a bold application of impasto and colour. Before, however, indulging in a dangerous assumption of manual facility, an artist should be thoroughly well grounded in draughtsmanship and knowledge of natural facts; otherwise he begins (as we fear these artists are doing) at the wrong end of art, and is likely to be descending when he fancies he is mounting the ladder.

Among the outside contributors the brothers Wyllie take a prominent position, Mr. W. L. with "The End of the Day" (106), a twilight scene at a fisher village on the French coast, and Mr. C. W. with "Dort" (8), both distinguished by originality and fidelity of observation. We have also to commend to notice "Tantallon Castle" (41), by E. Duncan; "Loch Vennachar from Glen Finlas" (250), by D. Cameron; a picture of a girl mourning over a dead canary (339), by G. Pope "A Roman Bride carried across the Threshold of Her Future Home" (308), by C. Goldie; "Watching the Life-Boat from Yarmouth Jetty" (5), by J. H. S. Mann, whom we omitted to include among the new members; "For Gretna Green" (47), by A. W. Bayes; a view of a cove on the coast of Devonshire or Cornwall (530), by V. Prinsep; "Be Quiet!" (276), by C. Bauer; "Girl of the Abruzzi" (466), by A. Bonifazi; "Besieged" (366), by J. Hayllar—a boy undergoing an unmerciful snowballing; "On the Thames near Streatham" (399), by R. Meyerheim; and landscapes by J. E. Grace, W. H. Overend, A. W. Cox, and W. Luker; also interiors by A. D. Peppercorn; "Rhododendrons," &c. (111), by W. J. Muckley—beautiful in colour; and a highly-creditable group of hollyhocks (387), by Miss A. Ellis.

The water-colour drawings are fewer, but generally not better than usual. Among the most noteworthy are (following the order on the walls) those by J. Charlton, J. H. Barnes, W. G. Addison, G. S. Walters, S. H. Baker, F. J. Skill, T. J. Watson, F. M. Ferguson, A. B. Donaldson, T. Pyne, N. E. Green, A. Duncan, D. Law, and J. Squire.

The Spring Water-Colour Exhibition of the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists, which opened on Saturday, is the largest of the series, containing upwards of 900 drawings and oil sketches, including many which have already passed the ordeal of criticism at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions.

The sale of Mr. Albert Levy's collection of pictures began yesterday week, when 148 sketches and pictures brought a total sum of £23,401. Saturday's sale disposed of 106 drawings and paintings by David Cox, twelve by P. de Wint, and sixteen by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., the amount realised for the day being £34,798.

The London annual exhibition of fine arts, which was held last year in the Royal Albert Hall and adjacent exhibition galleries, will be held in the galleries of the Architectural Union, in Conduit-street, W., and will be open about the middle of this month. The galleries at Kensington will be used for the purpose of the International Exhibition of Scientific Instruments.

A communication has been received in Dublin from the Government on the subject of the proposed establishment of a National Museum of Science and Art for Ireland. It contains a suggestion that the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland should amalgamate with the agricultural department of the Dublin Society. In that event the Government would provide accommodation in Phoenix Park for the holding of agricultural and other exhibitions. A national library of science and

art would be held on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society at a cost of nearly £100,000. The Government also think the Royal Dublin Society and the Irish Academy should be amalgamated as far as science and art are concerned.

The bas-relief memorial of John and Charles Wesley, the work of Mr. Adams Acton, to which we alluded recently as having been placed in one of the aisles of Westminster Abbey, was unveiled on Thursday week by Dean Stanley. Several leading members of the Wesleyan denomination were present.

Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, the well-known art-critic, delivered a lecture on Thursday week, before a numerous audience, at the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. The subject was Art in 1476, and the lecture led to an animated debate. Mr. Tom Taylor occupied the chair.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opening of the Royal Italian Opera, with Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell"—on Tuesday week—was duly recorded. On the following Thursday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given, Madame Pezzotta having sustained the character of Amelia with considerable success in the great scene of the third act. The cast of the other principal characters was as last season—including Mdlle. Scalchias Ulrica, Mdlle. Bianchi as Oscar, Signor De Sanctis as the Duke, and Signor Graziani as Renato.

On Saturday "Don Giovanni" was the opera, and Mdlle. Thalberg received an enthusiastic greeting, on her return, as Zerlina, in which character she made her first appearance on any stage at this establishment nearly twelve months ago. Madame Pezzotta had been announced for Donna Elvira, but her sudden illness caused the substitution of Madame Saar as Donna Anna, in lieu of Mdlle. D'Angeli, who voluntarily undertook the part (scarcely less arduous, musically) of Donna Elvira. Both these performances have been commented on in previous seasons, and they displayed the same merits on Saturday—this having been also the case with the Don Ottavio of Signor Marini, the Don Giovanni of Signor Cotogni, the Leporello of Signor Ciampi, the Commendatore of Signor Capponi, and the Masetto of Signor Tagliafico.

This week performances were announced for Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—the two first being all that we can speak of now. On Monday "Les Huguenots" was given, with Signor Carpi's first assumption, here, of the character of Raoul, in which he met with a deservedly favourable reception, having been highly successful in the romance of the first scene, and very efficient in the duel septet and the great duet with Valentina. This latter character was sustained by Mdlle. D'Angeli with enhanced power; another instance of progress having been offered by the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Bianchi as Margherita di Valois. The other principal parts were sustained—also as before—by Madame Scalchi and Signori Bagagioli, Cotogni, and Capponi.

On Tuesday, Mdlle. Proch made her first stage appearance here, and achieved considerable success as Leonora in "La Favorita." We shall watch with interest the future performances of this meritorious artist. Signor de Sanctis, as Fernando, improved on the favourable impression which he produced last season, both his singing and acting having displayed much dramatic power, especially in the great scene where he upbraids the King and tears off the decorations which he had received from the perfidious monarch. Signor Graziani was again the representative of Alfonso, as was Signor Bagagioli of Baldassare.

For Thursday "Don Pasquale" was announced, with the return of Mdlle. Marimon as Norina; and for this (Saturday) evening "Martha" is promised, the principal character to be sustained, for the first time, by Mdlle. Thalberg. Signor Vianesi conducted on both the occasions now referred to.

The prospectus of the forthcoming season of Her Majesty's Opera (at Drury-Lane Theatre) is to be published Monday next.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

Last Saturday's concert was of special interest, having consisted of a performance of "Susannah," which, it is said, had been unheard in its entirety for more than a century.

This oratorio stands as No. 16 in the list of the grand works which Handel composed in England, his adopted country from the year of his second visit, in 1718, to that of his death. It is to the Alexandra Palace that we owe the revival of Handel's earliest English oratorio, "Esther," which was given, after a similar interval of neglect, in November last, as commented on by us at the time. The work just named was composed in 1720, whereas "Susannah" belongs to the year 1748; yet, notwithstanding the development of the composer's genius between the production of the two works, the earlier contrasts favourably with the later on account of the larger prevalence of choral writing in the former, "Susannah" containing an unusual predominance of arias. These, however, are generally characterised by much melodious beauty and expression. Among the most effective pieces of this class were the soprano arias, "Kneeling at Thy throne" and "If guiltless blood" (extremely well sung by Miss Anna Williams), "On the rapid whirlwind's wing" and "Gold within the furnace tried" (worthily rendered by Miss Julia Elton); the duet "When thou art nigh," by the ladies just named; and the fine, florid, bass song, "The oak that for a thousand years," admirably declaimed by Signor Foli. Other arias were sung by these artists, the solo tenor music having been well rendered by Mr. W. Shakespeare, and some incidental soprano and bass solos respectively by Miss Marie Arthur and Mr. C. Tinney.

The few choruses are worthy of Handel, and therefore cause regret at the smallness of their number. That which opens the oratorio, "How long, O Lord?" "Righteous Heaven" (at the end of the first part), "Oh, Joachim," "The cause is decided," "Impartial Heaven," "Blessed be the day," and "A virtuous wife," are all admirable in their variety and power. Instead of the chorus, "Virtue shall never," a movement from the same composer's "Semelé" was substituted, and some omissions of solo pieces were made, following the precedent set by Handel himself, when he revived "Susannah," in 1759 (the year of his death).

The chorus-singing of the Alexandra Palace choir on Saturday was excellent, and it need scarcely be said that the orchestral features were well rendered by the fine band of the establishment—additional accompaniments having been supplied by Mr. J. Halberstadt. In the preparation of the work and in the direction of the performance Mr. Weist Hill displayed great care and judgment. Mr. Frederic Archer's use of the organ (particularly in the accompaniment of the recitative) was an important accessory.

Haydn's "Creation" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, in commemoration of the 14th anniversary of the composer's birth. Madame Blanche Cole was to have taken the soprano solos, but sudden indisposition prevented her from singing, and her place was supplied by Miss Blanche Lucas, who appeared under the disadvantage of very short notice. The other soloists were Mr. Cummings

and Signor Foli. The choruses were given with immense power by the enormous choir of the society, and the orchestral portions of the score were finely rendered by the grand orchestra. Sir Michael Costa again conducted, for the second time after his recent illness. The society's forty-fourth annual Passion-Week performance of the "Messiah" will take place on Wednesday next, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, when the following attractive cast of principal vocalists will take part:—Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Shakespeare, and Signor Foli. This will be the last performance of the "Messiah" at Exeter Hall this season.

The last of this season's London Ballad Concerts was given on Wednesday evening, when the programme consisted of a selection of old English ballads and Irish songs; the concert of the previous week having included some of the most popular of the songs of Scotland.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-fourth season took place on Thursday evening, when the selection included Brahms's "Requiem"; Beethoven's second symphony in D, Spohr's violin concerto in E minor, played by Herr Joachim; and Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas."

Madame Schumann's admirable pianoforte playing and Herr Joachim's performances as leading violinist have continued to be the prominent features at the Monday evening and Saturday afternoon Popular Concerts. In association with these an interesting musical specialty is announced for Friday at St. James's Hall, being an extra concert by eminent artists associated with the Monday Popular Concerts. Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti are to execute two of the great posthumous string quartets of Beethoven in A minor and B flat, and Madame Schumann is to play the same composer's thirty-two variations on a theme in C minor for piano solo.

The sixth annual concert of the Concordia Choral Society took place on Wednesday evening, with a programme of great and varied interest, comprising sacred and secular music, both for chorus and for single voices, besides some solo instrumental pieces.

"Elijah" was performed at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, and with the co-operation of the excellent choir trained by him. The principal vocalists announced were Mesdames Nouver and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli.

The fourth concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society takes place this (Saturday) evening, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

The City Musical Society gave a concert at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, last Saturday evening, when they were assisted by Miss Matilda Scott, Miss Coyte Turner, Mr. J. H. Pearson, and Mr. G. F. Jefferys. Mr. Sydney Smith presided at the pianoforte, Mr. A. T. Hill, Mus. Bac., at the organ, and Mr. T. H. Wright at the harp. The choral music reflected great credit upon the hon. conductor, Mr. Arthur Cottman. The concluding chorus ("O for the wings of a dove") of Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer" was encored.

In an excellent lecture delivered last week by Sir R. Stewart, Professor of Music at the University of Dublin, he referred to our recent illustration of the "tingadee," a rude musical instrument consisting of strings stretched over three hollowed gourds, which is used by some of the Indian performers of popular minstrelsy, one of whom played before the Prince of Wales at Madras.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Miss Neilson has done good service by placing on the boards of the "Little Theatre," Shakespeare's much neglected comedy of "Measure for Measure." This really fine play was one of the excellent revivals which Mr. Phelps introduced to the Sadler's Wells audience, while that theatre was under his management. We all recollect the grand style in which Miss Glyn sustained the part of Isabella, one of the ideals of Shakespeare's female repertoire, and the most perfect of women. Mr. Phelps, too, was duly impressive in the Duke, and Mr. Henry Marston shone as his sanctimonious but far from impeccable substitute. The play itself has been much misunderstood, and the low comedy of the intercalary scenes was denounced even by Coleridge. But even this eminent critic was wrong in his assumption, and Shakespeare wiser than his commentator. The fact is, the play is a parable founded on parables, more than one of which relates to a ruler leaving his servants to manage his estate while he himself goes on a journey. But Shakespeare has given a deeper significance to the figure, by showing the master to be still present on the spot disguised, while pretending to be absent. Shakespeare has not permitted his meaning to be overlooked in doing this. Here it is:—Says the convicted Angelo—

O my dread lord,
I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I can be undiscernible,
When I perceive your grace, like Power Divine,
Hath looked upon my passes.

Other vicars and vicegerents of the same Omnipresent Intelligence have, like Angelo, vainly boasted of their infallibility, and, like him, been found in error. Shakespeare, dealing with Church history, is throughout his works reverential in his attitude towards the clergy, and always represents them in the best light. Here he prefers to treat that history as an allegory, and to represent the subject of it under the figure of a State whose head has left it for a while and placed it in the care of a Viceroy during his supposed absence, who is trusted to act both as "a priest and Prince" in his deputed office. Alas! both the one and the other, in the world's history, have sadly disappointed expectation and made it none the better for possessing Pontiffs and Emperors among its Sovereigns. Angelo is the type of all such, and of one in particular, whose character and office have had only too unquestioned a dominion in the most solemn affairs of peoples and nations, although permitted for wise purposes by that "Hidden Power," whom the poet represents as anxious not to "make rash remonstrance" of itself, while events are progressing to their predestined goal. Such is really the solemn and subtle argument of this dramatic parable. The condition of society under the system which had preceded that of a delegated spiritual authority is set forth in the comic scenes of the drama, which, on account of some casual and accidental grossness, are in the version now presented at the Haymarket much abridged, presenting, indeed, mere skeletons and indications of their originals. The characters in these scenes, however, are in the performance intrusted to experienced actors, who suggest more than they express or enact. Mr. Buckstone as Pompey, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam as Mrs. Overdone, Mr. Everill as Elbow, the constable, Mr. Clark as Barnardine, and Mr. James as Abhorson,—each of these made a part stand symbolically for the whole in a highly satisfactory manner. The serious characters were admirably represented. Mr. Howe, as Vincentio the Duke, gave weight and gravity to a text every word of which is freighted with important significations. Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Angelo, acted with a care and dignity which will go far to justify that growing appreciation of him as a good and

judicious actor which has lately been manifested in his favour on the part of the intelligent audiences before whom he has recently been privileged to perform. Mr. Braid made an excellent Escalus; Mr. H. B. Conway, as Lucio, was judiciously characteristic; and Mr. Charles Warner, as Claudio, presented an exceedingly picturesque "young gentleman," sufficiently handsome, and with gorgeously attired, to prove irresistible to the Julies of any age or country. Moreover, he spoke the text with propriety, judgment, and emphasis; and, in his famous speech on death, showed a due sense of his responsibility as an actor intrusted with a part of the greatest importance. In approaching the character of Isabella we fully recognise the ability and finished style of Miss Neilson. She has made a right estimate of her powers in assuming so arduous and lofty a task. Her skill in declamation, the pathos of her tones, her anxiety to seize on every available effect, and her judgment in selecting the points of which the most might be made, all contribute to render her performance one of the finest that we have recently witnessed. It is to the credit of the audience that her merits were promptly perceived and abundantly acknowledged. The cheers and recalls with which she was honoured were deserved. The play was admirably placed on the stage, the scenery, appointments, and costumes being alike elegant and appropriate. It should be generally known that Miss Neilson's engagement will terminate on the 22nd inst., that the intelligent portion of the public may not lose the opportunity of witnessing her efforts.

ROYALTY.

This theatre has reopened under the management of Mrs. W. H. Liston, with a new comic opera entitled "Pom," both the music and libretto being from the pen of Signor Bucalossi. The composer had evidently designed an improvement on the opéra-bouffe; but whether he is likely to excel Offenbach and Lecocq we must await some nobler example of his skill before we can undertake to determine. The story of the piece is exceedingly complicated; the music, occasionally pleasing, is seldom original. M. Pom is the governor of an Indian island, whereon a company of French opera singers are wrecked, who falls in love with one of the voyagers, Mdlle. Trainette. He carries her off, and conceals her in a summer-house, where she excites the jealousy of Angelique, his housekeeper. The incidents that follow have nothing either specially to surprise or interest. Ultimately Angelique wins. The new scenery, by Mr. Richard Douglass, is good, and the dresses, by Mr. and Mrs. May, are brilliant. When the plot and action are condensed, the new comic opera has a fair chance of success; but then much of the dialogue, which now provokes the impatience of the audience, must suffer abridgment.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

From Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. we have several new vocal publications, including four songs by Miss Virginia Gabriel. These are respectively entitled "True for ever," "Sea Swallows," "Strive, wait, and pray," and "Hush! the murmur of the river." All are characterised by that vocal suavity of melody which distinguishes most of Miss Gabriel's numerous productions; and each one is expressive of refined sentiment and feeling.

Two songs by Odoardo Barri—"A Shadow," and "The Rose-Time"—convey much expression through the medium of simple melodic phrases. These are also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co.

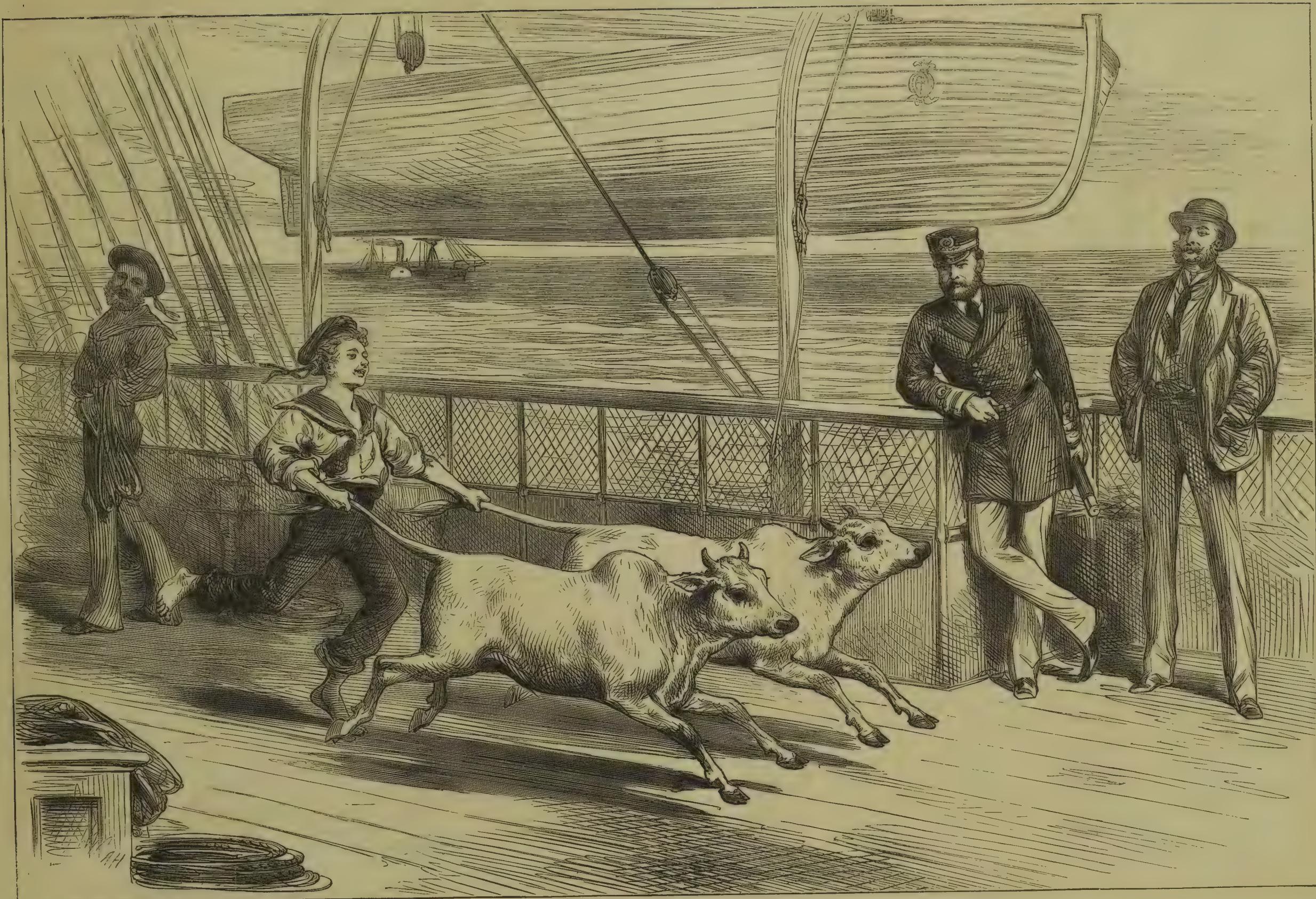
"Three studies," op. 139, and "Voyage autour de ma chambre," op. 140, by Stephen Heller (Forsyth Brothers), are among the latest pianoforte works by one who has contributed worthily as well as largely to the store of music for that instrument. The charm and grace of Heller's compositions have long rendered his name eminent here as well as on the Continent, and the pieces now referred to will be welcomed with pleasure by a large circle of pianists—productions of such artistic value being rare in the present day. The studies, without being dry, are calculated to improve the player in certain forms of mechanism, while the other series consists of five characteristic pieces, each impressed with a distinct individuality, and all full of interest.

From the same publishers we have "Southern Pictures," op. 86, by Carl Reinecke, consisting of four short fantasias for the pianoforte, entitled respectively "Under the Cypress-Trees," "Bolero," "Gondoliera," and "Neopolitan Mandoline-Player." Each piece is highly suggestive of its implied subject, and all will be found agreeable as well as improving in practice. Copious indications of the best fingering are supplied in all the works just referred to, and add greatly to the value of these editions.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has resigned the colonelcy of the Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, in which he has been an officer about thirty years.

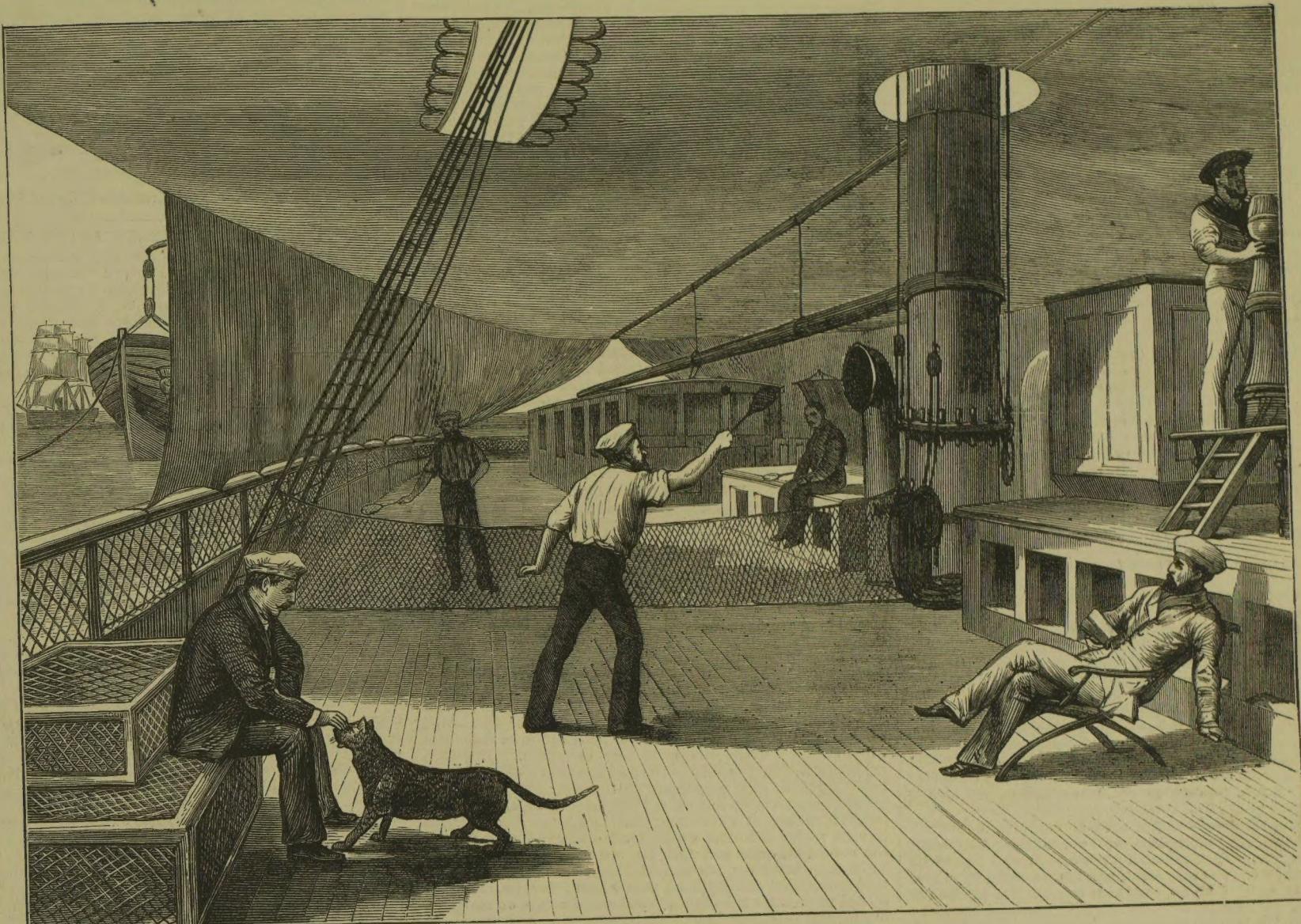
Prince Louis Napoleon, having completed his curriculum of military studies at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, resolved to acquire a practical knowledge of the duties of an artillery officer in the field. Having expressed his desire to be attached to a field-battery of our Royal Artillery during the summer manoeuvres of 1875, he was posted to G Battery, twenty-fourth brigade, commanded by Major Ward Ashton, and took part with that battery in all the operations of the campaign. At the termination of the manoeuvres his Imperial Highness presented to the officers' mess of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot four silver statuettes representing a horse artilleryman mounted and dismounted, a mounted cuirassier, and a zouave of the French army. The figures are full of life and expression; but, apart from their artistic value, they are much prized by the officers of the Royal Artillery as an appropriate and a graceful souvenir from their Imperial comrade.

Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer, arrived at Liverpool, on Sunday evening, by the Royal Mail-steamer Congo, and met with a very warm reception from a large crowd on landing. Next day he was presented with an address from the municipal authorities, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Mayor and Mayoress. In reply to the toast of his health, Lieutenant Cameron said that during his long journeys in Africa he had been sustained by the belief that the English public would not desert him, and he had found that this was true. He stated that his discoveries had led him to the conclusion that there exists in the centre of Africa a system of water communication which, by the addition of a canal thirty miles long, would be complete from the Congo to Zanzibar. He believed that boundless stores of wealth—agricultural and mineral—could be thus developed, and when other parts of the world were worked out that we might look to Africa for new granaries, new coal-mines, and new materials for manufactures. Lieutenant Cameron afterwards went to the Exchange news-room, where he was loudly cheered. An enthusiastic welcome awaited Lieutenant Cameron on his arrival last Tuesday at his quiet home nestling amid the hills and hop-gardens of sunny Kent. The father of the successful African traveller, the Rev. H. Lovett Cameron, is Vicar of Shoreham, in Kent.

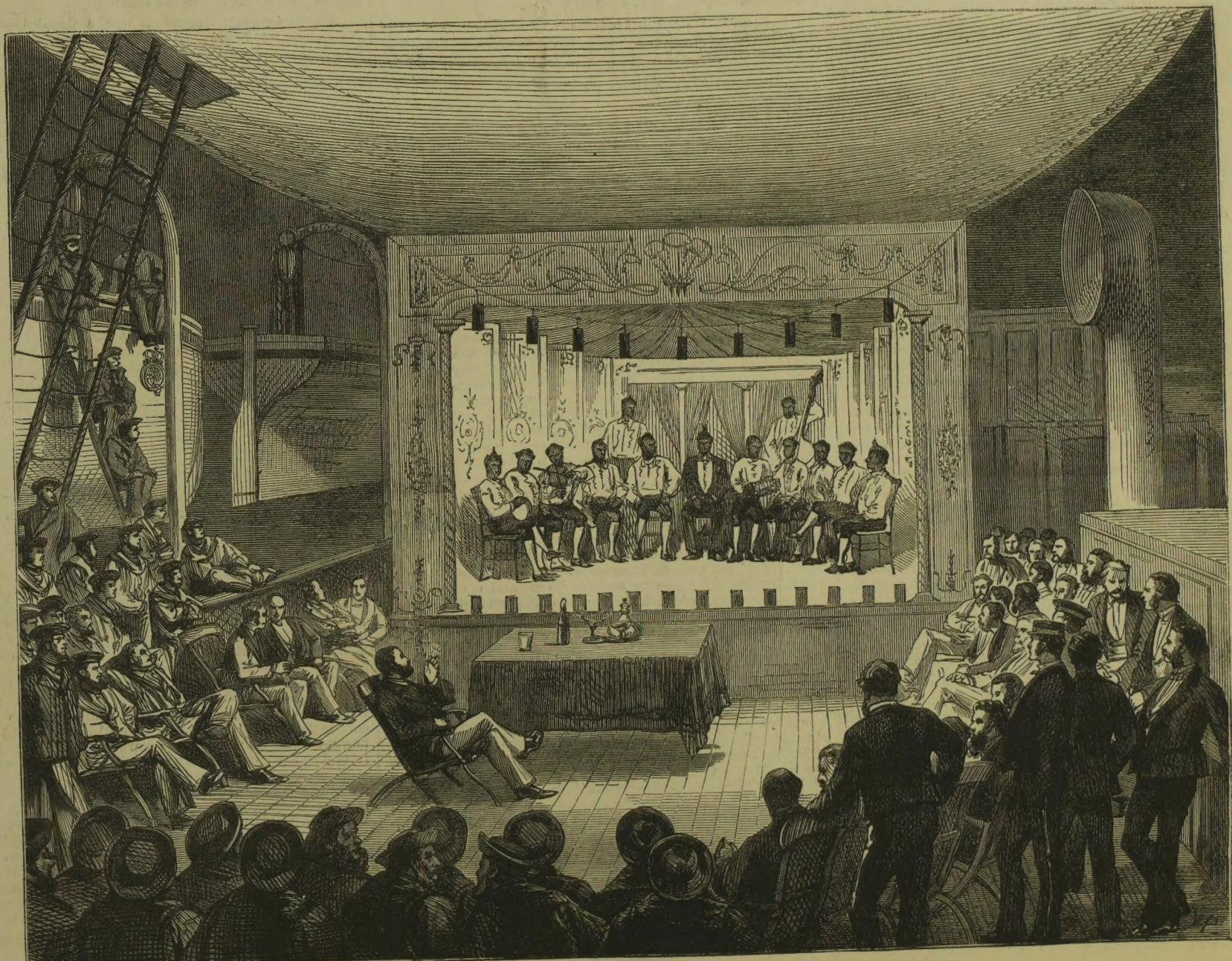


THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE HOME FROM INDIA: LIFE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS—EXERCISING THE "GAINEES."
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.

THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE HOME FROM INDIA.



LIFE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS: LAWN TENNIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.



LIFE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS: AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.

AN OLD LADY.

There are some things which everyone ought to see, and which yet nobody—at all events nobody that one meets and questions on the subject—ever does see. Chief among these practically invisible objects are the additions, every now and then announced in the newspapers, to our national storehouses of curiosities (a good old word which the spread of science seems to be rapidly doing to death) and rare or beautiful works of art. The British Museum, the National Gallery, and their fellows, are always open free four days in the week; yet hardly any one, except readers and painters, appears to have more than the vaguest recollection of their interiors. The British workman, according to statistics—things which everybody consistently ignores—goes in battalions to improve his mind on Boxing Day and Easter Monday; but “educated” people—by which is to be understood people who wear good clothes, and do not absolutely drop their h's—religiously avoid everything that is at once gratis and instructive, and look upon those of their inferiors who spend their holidays thus wisely, perhaps with an outward smile of benevolence, as intelligent animals, but generally with the inward scorn one awards to ambitious paupers.

Conquering with an effort the prejudices of our position, we slunk the other day through by-ways to Bloomsbury, hoping to gaze unseen on the treasures of ancient art just offered, for a consideration, to the British Museum—the latest Castellani-collection. We were so far successful that we avoided being seen by anybody who *was* anybody; but the main object of our visit failed—a condescending attendant informed us that the collection was packed up and gone, the trustees having refused to give £10,000 for it: a refusal with which an average Briton feels, on the face of it, very much inclined to agree.

Yet, wandering disconsolate along the corridors of the museum, our eyes fell on a figure which might convert the sternest of Philistines to the belief that no sum can be too much to give for a work of perfect art. We saw a lady, lightly clothed and standing with the easy grace of one who had never been crushed between stays or encumbered with heavy skirts: “divinely tall, and most divinely fair;” with a sweet and placid face, whose expression told in its calm vacancy—“fair and unexpressive”—the story of the serene life she and her worshippers loved: a lady neither sad nor gleeful, knowing, it would seem, neither strife, triumph, nor defeat; faultless in face and form—and probably more than two thousand years of age.

The beauty of this statue is a thing which art will, in all likelihood, never give us again—art of the highest order does not, indeed, repeat its triumphs: we have had no approach to a second Shakespeare, Homer, Beethoven. And this virgin calmness is the natural characteristic of early art: it is necessary to the perfection of mere outward beauty—of which the perception and admiration precede the reverence for spiritual loveliness—and, while other arts, beginning with it and developing into wilder and more human grandeur, sculpture, the earliest, the simplest, and the most physically imposing, seems fitted chiefly to retain it, destined to progress little—to stand, perhaps, as a statue at the portal of the arts, a type of the world's youth, perfect in body, untroubled as yet by the development of man's wild and warring spirit.

But about this beautiful lady there is one thing more noteworthy than her beauty—she was a goddess. Men knelt before this image of stone, and prayed to it, and feared its wrath—men, who were not mere ignorant peasants, like those who still in many Catholic countries worship the pictures of the saints, but, we must assume, at all events during the earlier period of Grecian civilisation, Athenians of the highest culture and widest intellect of their time. If Phidias, when he had given a block of marble the shape of Aphrodite—or of some divinity less adorable, if not less worthy of respect—did not make of it an absolute Fetich, he yet, in all probability, believed in half a hundred deities of whose attributes his statues gave the outward expression; persons larger and stronger indeed than everyday men and women, but not a bit different in character from them, and certainly no whit better: and he dared not for his life omit to sacrifice regularly, with prayers and ceremonies, before the image he himself had made.

In truth, this lady's statue—the fact that men dared to make it as an image of deity, and were contented with it—may prove to us, if we look at it long enough, how entirely the nature of religion has changed since its time. It was quite impossible, and, we may assume, quite unnecessary, for people to love, or (in any true sense of the word), to reverence Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, or Aphrodite: we, a nation bred in the grand Protestant faith, are accustomed to take much too seriously the religion of the Greeks—a religion which, strangely enough, has not a distinctive name. In all probability, a cultivated Athenian, in the days when the personality of the various gods was still universally believed, looked upon Zeus and his brethren much as a peasant to-day regards kings and queens, prime ministers, and the vast abstraction, “Parliament”—paid his taxes to them from fear (and from fear of their jealous spite, not their justice), and kept the few moral laws and many ceremonial rites they ordained from no feeling whatever but selfishness—it was respectable to sacrifice to Aphrodite, and prudent also—while one now and then, it may be, had a sort of fondness for his tutelary deity, as for a kind, aristocratic protector, whose faults he did not for a moment overlook, but rather sniggered over and in a sneaking way envied and vainly desired to emulate.

That the Greeks considered any virtue—love, justice, self-control, chastity, or even valour—necessary to a god, is so evident a misstatement that it is hardly worth correcting; but the way in which they behaved to these deities is yet hard to understand. That Aristophanes should treat Heracles and Poseidon very much as they are treated in modern burlesques seems explicable only on the theory that he and his audiences were practically infidels; but that Aeschylus, writing so much earlier, apparently holding, and addressing people who held, a full belief in the mythology of his day, could deliberately speak of Zeus as a tyrannous and unjust upstart—oppose, in fact, the reigning deity and hold to the dethroned—shows that the polytheism even of a most cultivated people is something almost without the comprehension of ordinary thinkers of to-day.

But Aeschylus has spoken words which show us, perhaps as clearly as he could himself see, what was the real, if dim, belief of intellects like his even in that day. “Zeus himself cannot escape the decrees of Fate,” he says. That was it: Aphrodite and the other beautiful forms partly personified the powers of nature, partly were a sort of deputies—as we ourselves are over slaves or animals—perhaps bound by some laws, perhaps not; but behind them, dreaded then by all as by millions to-day, was Fate, perhaps omniscient, perhaps blind; perhaps benevolent, perhaps passionless; at all events unchanging, mysterious, for ever unfathomable.

A sum of £10,000 has been recovered from the wreck of the Schiller, which was lost upon the rocks of Scilly last year.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS.

Professor A. H. Garrod began his eleventh lecture on Vertebrated Animals on Tuesday week, by resuming his consideration of the peculiarities of reptiles with remarks on the chameleon, especially noticing its faculty of changing colour by alternate expansion and contraction of the skin, the joining together of some of its toes, its power of extruding its very long tongue with extreme rapidity, and the want of correlation of the two sides of the body when moving, so that the animal frequently turns round instead of progressing. The ophidia or snakes were next considered, reference being made to their possessing no limbs or breastbone, the great number of their ribs, their mode of locomotion, the unsymmetrical arrangement of their viscera in consequence of their cylindrical shape, and the shedding of their skins. The singular way in which the rattle of the rattlesnake is formed by the deposition of pieces of old skin and the subsequent development of a muscle for its use was explained and illustrated. The fang of the poisonous snakes was explained to be a modified tooth, somewhat analogous to the pipettes employed to inject morphia beneath the skin, which was illustrated by a working model. Passing to the amphibia, which were classified as anura (tailless) and urodeles (tailed), the Professor described their structure as resembling a higher type than that of the reptiles. He then commented on the peculiarities of their blood-circulation: thus, frogs while in the tadpole state obtain oxygen, like fishes, from water, but when fully developed they obtain it by swallowing air; and it was stated that a frog will soon die if its mouth be kept open by force. Respiration is also partly effected by the skin. Toads have teeth, frogs have none. The peculiarities of the proteus, salamander, and other amphibia were commented on and illustrated by specimens and diagrams. In conclusion, the Professor alluded to the analogy existing between the respiration and movements of reptiles with the action of the steam-engine. In the case of the tortoise, the faster the animal moves the faster it breathes, and thereby becomes more fitted for rapid locomotion, which is a remarkable instance of intercommunity of function.

POLARISATION OF LIGHT.

Dr. William Spottiswoode began his third lecture on Polarised Light, on Thursday week, with explanations and illustrations of radial polarisation. Having shown, by means of his revolving analyser, what are the effects of such polarisation, he produced similar results by means of a sphere of Iceland spar, and thence proved that the vibrations in the two images, due to double refraction, take place in planes parallel and perpendicular to the optic axis of the spar, and then employed the same sphere to show the phenomena of complementary colours. The effect of other conditions of matter on polarised light was next considered. The lecturer then repeated Professor Tyndall's experiment of the scattering of light by an actinic cloud, and of the polarisation thereby produced; and by the addition of a quartz plate he illustrated afresh the dispersion of the planes of polarisation of the waves of different lengths simultaneously in space. He then explained how this applied to the polarisation of the sky, and to the principle of Wheatstone's polar clock. The polarisation of the corona, as seen during a total solar eclipse, was illustrated by means of a reflecting cone, and it was demonstrated how its radial character enabled astronomers to decide that the corona is a solar and not an atmospheric phenomenon. From these instances, which were in some sense intermediate between natural and artificial polarisation, the lecturer proceeded to consider the effect of mechanical action on matter in respect to polarised light. Returning for a moment to crystallisation, he showed the formation of the crystals of some of the fatty acids, and their effect on polarised light, actually taking place on the screen; and finally he exhibited the effects of pressure, heat, and other forces on viscous and solid bodies, such as glue, jelly, and glass.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF LIGHT.

Professor James Dewar, F.R.S.E., of Cambridge, at the evening meeting on Friday, March 31, gave an account of the elaborate researches of Dr. John G. McKendrick and himself on the specific effect produced on the retina and the optic nerve by the action of light, being a continuation of the experiments which formed the subject of a discourse given by Professor Dewar on Feb. 5, 1875, a notice of which appeared in our number for Feb. 13, page 159. He began by explaining the delicate apparatus employed by Du Bois-Reymond, whereby that eminent physiologist was able to determine the electro-motive force of the retina and nerve, and observe whether this was altered in amount by the action of light. He then showed, by Du Bois-Reymond's plan, the negative variation in the current of a muscle during contractions, especially of the arm and of the tongue—the effects being made strikingly visible by means of a small mirror attached to a delicate galvanometer, which threw a spot of light on a screen facing the audience, the spot moving to the right or left, according to the direction of the current. After describing the structure of the retina and its nerves, aided by a large diagram, Professor Dewar gave a detailed account of the work done in the recent investigations of his colleague and himself with very delicate apparatus, more especially in regard to the result of fatigue upon the eye, the effect of temperature, and the time occupied in the production of the electric variation by means of a chronograph, the results being shown in large diagrams. In these experiments frogs were employed. After alluding to the experiments of Mr. Justice Grove, he exhibited the effect of light on plates of copper coated with chloride of silver, a result apparently similar to that produced by the action of light upon the eyes. By means of curves it was shown that on the impact of light there is a sudden increase of the electro-motive force; during the continuance of light it falls to a minimum value; and on the withdrawal of light there is a sudden increase of the electro-motive force which enables the nerve to acquire its normal energy. The Professor also explained how a person with an assistant may ascertain the effect of the action of light upon his own eye. In all his researches he has carefully avoided causing pain to any animal.

WAGNER AND HIS TRILOGY.

Mr. E. Dannreuther, on Saturday last, gave the first of a course of two lectures upon the Trilogy of Wagner, based upon the old Teutonic poem entitled “Der Ring des Nibelungen,” which has been to the composer the source of his most remarkable musical creations. After referring to the “Erechtheus” of Mr. Swinburne as an instance of what may be done by the condensation of ancient poetical material, he described Wagner's “Ring des Nibelungen” as a poetical drama for three days, like the earliest Greek plays, embodying a complex of mythical and heroic traditions in an organic whole—a consistent cycle of dramas conceived and executed under the influence of the spirit of music; a form to which after the lapse of ages we have again returned. He then described the structure and arrangement of the theatre erected at Bayreuth for the representation of Wagner's great work in a fit and proper manner. Wagner, now nearly sixty-two years old, began to devote himself to the profound study of the poem in

1847, and from 1853 the composition of the music went on at intervals. After giving an historical sketch of the progress of the work and the public controversy its publication occasioned, Mr. Dannreuther described how, in 1864, the King of Bavaria called Wagner to Munich and gave him his warm patronage, and how he was bitterly opposed by the people, who appear to have had much dread of the composer's personal influence over the monarch. In conclusion, Mr. Dannreuther said that we are in possession of a series of heroic songs in the old Icelandic language concerning the Nibelungs, preserved in the Edda. Though they appear to be only fragments gathered together at a comparatively recent date, when, although the writer was conversant with the whole of the story, the original form of the songs in which that story had been originally preserved was lost; yet as far as they go they are of very high value, and portions of them are, indeed, fully equal to any poetry of any time or clime. The precious bits are, however, placed side by side with a good deal of arid stuff. In the second lecture, to be given to-day, details will be given of the subject of the poem, the persons involved in the story, and the manner of its execution.

There will be no lectures delivered in Holy and Easter weeks.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER EASTER.

Professor P. M. Duncan will give four lectures on the Comparative Geology and former Physical Geographies of India, Australia, and South Africa; Professor Tyndall, seven lectures on Voltaic Electricity; Professor W. K. Clifford, two lectures on the Present Relations of Science and Philosophy; Professor W. G. Adams, three lectures on Some of Wheatstone's Discoveries and Inventions; Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall, two lectures on Chaucer; Mr. J. A. Symonds, three lectures on the Medici in Relation to the Renaissance.

On Friday evening, April 28, Professor Gladstone will give a discourse on Methods of Chemical Decomposition as illustrated by Water. The following discourses will probably be given—By Mr. G. J. Romanes, on the Physiology of the Nervous System of Medusæ; Mr. W. Froude, on the Fundamental Principles of the Resistance of Ships; Mr. C. T. Newton, on the Recent Discoveries at Olympia; Mr. J. F. Moulton, on the Verification of Modern Scientific Theories; Sir John Lubbock, on Ants; and by Professor Tyndall.

An address on the methods of estimating the illuminating power and purity of coal gas was given before the Chemical Section of the Society of Arts yesterday week by Professor Vernon Harcourt. Dr. Odling presided.

On Monday the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held its usual fortnightly meeting at 10, Adelphi-terrace, when Mr. Howard, F.R.S., read a paper on the History of Egypt in connexion with the Bible. He stated that he wished, without dogmatism or assumption, to trace the bearing of recent researches on the historical accuracy of Scripture. He examined the history of Egypt as showing, from Menes downwards, that man was in possession of the same faculties, as indicated by his high civilisation and distinctly religious tendencies. The dates were, on the admission of the best authorities, in a state of deplorable confusion at present. The religion of the country was shown to have included grand truths of primitive revelation and precepts of excellent morality, but the priests kept the best of their knowledge to themselves; the bulk of the people were sunk in idolatry, the chief influence for good being connected with the descendants of Shem, especially the Israelites. He concluded with a review of the present rapid advance of Egypt towards a more leading place amongst the nations of the earth, and anticipated a bright future in store for its people, when, according to the prophecies of Isaiah, they should be brought to worship the God of Truth. A discussion followed.

A meeting of the members of the Royal United Service Institution was held the same evening, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B. Captain W. de W. Abney, R.E., School of Military Engineering, Chatham, read a paper on Magneto-Electric Lights. After explaining the magneto-electric machine at some length, he proceeded to show by means of experiments that a red light was the best for military or naval purposes, because the rays of a red light were less affected by the atmosphere. It was also more economical to use more lamps than one. By means of a magneto-electric machine a light could be obtained that would throw a light for a mile sufficiently well for naval or military purposes. These lights would be most useful for watching the enemy's lines and discovering night attacks, or for sweeping the sea so as to prevent the laying of torpedoes. The light could be also so managed that with it guns could be used at night, while the light itself would not enable the enemy to judge the distance so as to use their guns effectually. With regard to the lamps to be used, they should be made capable of revolving, of raising, or depressing the beam of light. He trusted that before long magneto-electric lights would be generally used in the Army and Navy.

Dr. Tidy lectured at the London Institution, on Monday afternoon, “On Poisoned Air.” In the first part of his lecture he showed how “breathing” is a characteristic of life, whether of animal or vegetable life; and then spoke of the constitution of air, speaking of the oxygen as the active chemical agent and the nitrogen as the negative mechanical agent, which serves as a diluent to the oxygen. Everyone knows that oxygen is needed to oxygenate the blood; but it is important to inquire what this really means. It is well known that oxygen in the air passes down into the lungs; then in extremely minute tubes it gets on one side a membrane, on the other side of which is the blood. The oxygen passes through this by osmosis. But the question is how does it travel along in the blood to all the extremities of the body, as we know it does? There is in the blood a substance known to chemists as haemoglobin, and a peculiarity of this is that it readily takes up oxygen and readily parts with it. There are some substances that destroy the power in haemoglobin of doing this, and among these is carbonic oxide. Carbonic oxide is as readily absorbed by the haemoglobin as oxygen is, and it also gives the blood a bright red tinge as oxygen does; but the difference is here, that when once it is absorbed it cannot be given up again. It becomes a fixed compound, and it is no longer a carrier for oxygen. Dr. Tidy said, he thought that the power of carbonic acid to do harm is overrated. It requires from 4 to 5 per cent of carbonic acid to produce death; but an atmosphere with 1.18 per cent would be unsufferably uncomfortable. On the other hand, carbonic oxide is pleasant, and the fumes from charcoal, which are loaded with it, are in France not unfrequently used by suicides. A very slight percentage of it in the air will cause death, and a still less percentage of it produces injurious effects. Wherever there is imperfect combustion there is sure to be some present. But decaying organic matter in the air is a still more serious poison. Every person gives off from thirty to forty grains a day from the skin; this settles on the walls and ceiling, and hence the smell and air-poisoning in rooms that are not fre-

quently cleaned. In the houses of the wealthy the most dangerous enemy is sewer gas, and although this is known to be at times a fruitful source of disease, few people trouble to know whether the pipes from their houses into the drains are properly trapped or not. A pipe to convey waste water from a dressing-room may bring sewer gas right into a sleeping apartment, as if it were planned to do so. Next to sewer gas, danger arises from dust-bins. Dr. Tidy said that to his knowledge in palatial residences dust-bins are neglected. They ought to be cleaned out daily, and it is to be hoped that the public will be educated to have their dust-bins emptied with the same regularity that they have in their morning milk. Attention to sewer gas and to dust-bins cannot be too frequently drawn until the time has arrived when the reforms that medical officers of health urge have been effected.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. HOLT MACKENZIE.

The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, the oldest member (not a peer) of the Privy Council in England, died on the 31st ult., at his residence, 28, Wimpole-street, aged eighty-nine. He was brother of the late Lord Mackenzie, a Scotch Judge, and son of Henry Mackenzie, the author of the "Man of Feeling," by Penuel, his wife (married exactly one hundred years ago), daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart., of Grant. He entered the civil service of the East India Company as a "writer" in 1807, was appointed Deputy-Registrar of Sudder Dewanny in 1813, and in 1817 secretary to the Government of the Territorial department. Returning to England, he became one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control from 1832 to 1834, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1832 he unsuccessfully contested the Elgin Boroughs. Mr. Holt Mackenzie married, 1853, Harriet, widow of Thomas Caldwell Le Marchant, Esq., of Aspden Lodge, Herts, and daughter of Jeremiah Staniland, Esq.

HON. FREDERICK WALPOLE, M.P.

The Hon. Frederick Walpole, Commander R.N., J.P. for Norfolk, and Major West Norfolk Militia, M.P. for North Norfolk, died suddenly on the 1st inst. He was born Sept. 18, 1822, the third son of Horatio, third Earl of Orford, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of the late William Augustus Fawke, Esq. He entered the Royal Navy at an early age, became Lieutenant 1845, and retired as Commander. He was elected M.P. for North Norfolk in 1868, and always acted with the Conservative party. He married, Feb. 12, 1852, his kinswoman, Laura Sophia Frances, only daughter of the late Francis Walpole, Esq., and leaves, with other issue, Robert Horace, born in 1854. He was author of a work entitled "Five Years in the Pacific."

MR. HODGSON, M.P.

William Nicholson Hodgson, Esq., of Newby Grange, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for East Cumberland, whose death is announced, was eldest son of the late Joseph Hodgson, Esq., of Carlisle, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of W. Nicholson, Esq. He was born in 1801, and married, in 1831, Mary, daughter of Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Justustown, Cumberland, which lady died in 1869. Mr. Hodgson, a Conservative, sat in Parliament for Carlisle, 1847-8, 1857-9, and 1865-8; and for East Cumberland since the last-named year. He served as High Sheriff of the county in 1863.

The deaths are also announced of Major-General David Reid, Royal Artillery; of Henry Richmond Seymour, Esq., of Crowood, Wilts, J.P. and D.L. (eldest son of the late John Richmond Seymour, Esq., of Inholmes, Berks, by Mary Ann, his wife, eldest daughter and heiress of General Read, of Crowood), on his sixtieth birthday; of Dr. Lethaby, the eminent analyst, aged fifty-nine; of Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., and Lord of the Manor of Aldcliffe, aged eighty-two; of Eliza Rebecca, Lady Elliot, widow of the late Sir Henry Miers Elliot, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, aged sixty-seven; and of John Oliver, master mariner, a veteran of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, aged 102.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The gold medal of the institution, only awarded for exceptionally brave and extraordinary services in saving life from shipwreck, was voted to Major J. Elyard, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, in acknowledgment of a series of gallant services, extending over a period of eight years, in the Broadstairs life-boat of the institution, which had resulted in the saving of forty-nine lives from shipwreck, very often under the most trying and perilous circumstances. As an illustration his last service in the life-boat may be cited, when the boat, during the severe gale of the 12th ult., took the distressed schooner Lion, of Goole, and her crew of four men, safely into Dover Harbour. On that occasion Major Elyard and the life-boat men were exposed all night in the Downs in the open life-boat, and were twenty-three hours without provisions; £2 extra reward to each man of the life-boat crew was also granted by the institution in this case. Again, it may be mentioned to the credit of Major Elyard and his brave companions that on Dec. 11 last, as soon as they received tidings of the wreck of the steamer Deutschland on the Shipwash Sands off the Essex coast, they proceeded there in the life-boat, a distance of forty miles, to and fro. It may be added that rewards amounting to £315 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the society for services rendered during the severe storms of the past month, in which period they saved eighty-four lives from wrecks, besides assisting to save three vessels from destruction. Several honorary and pecuniary rewards were also given to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £4060 were likewise made on the 254 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced, including £400 from the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, in aid of the cost of a life-boat, to be named the Good Shepherd. The late Captain W. Watkins, R.N., had left the institution two legacies of £50. The expression of the sincere condolence of the committee was to be conveyed to the family of the late Sir Cordy Burrows, who had for many years been the zealous chairman of the Brighton branch of the institution. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coasts. The proceedings then terminated.

The Manchester board of guardians has accepted a tender for the erection of the new workhouse infirmary, at a cost of £94,300.

The school board at Sheffield has decided to build large central schools in the middle of the town, in which to give clever boys from the other board schools a high-class education. A college, to be erected by Mr. Frith, ex-Mayor, will occupy a site adjoining.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. DE VEVEY.—You surely do not want to be shown a mate in one move.

A. J. C.—It was of course unlucky, and that is really all there is to be said about it.

A. POWELL.—The Liverpool paper you refer to is defunct, and of course the chess column died with it.

W. A. G. R.—The player you mention was certainly alive a few weeks ago.

A. CORRESPONDENT, whose name has been mislaid.—Problem No. 1638, by Mr. J. Pierce, was unsound.

A. BECK, R. H., RUSSELL GUBBINS, F. EVERARD.—The problems shall be examined.

G. L. DE BORÉ.—We have nearly one hundred problems awaiting examination.

J. H. T.—Thanks for the game.

FUNAN.—Problem No. 1671 is correctly printed. If Black play 1. B to K R 3rd, as you suggest, White mates with Queen at K B 6th.

G. C. FOWLE.—We will make the correction you point out.

PENDRY HALL.—If you will look at the position again, you will see that there is no mate by 2. Q to Q Kt 7th.

CATHCART.—The first move is, of course, 1. Kt to Q Kt 3rd.

J. J. HEATON.—Problem No. 1672 cannot be solved by 1. P to K 4th.

THORPE.—The solution is correct, so far as it goes; but you have ignored the most difficult variations.

BENET.—You have not noticed Black's defence of 1. B to B 5th.

SEMPER FIDELIS.—It is quite a matter of opinion. We prefer 5. B to Q B 4th.

PROBLEM No. 1672.—Additional correct solutions received from Russell Henry, F. G. Maitre, and D. G. H. P. Those by Pug, G. H. V., R. H. Brooks, Wrenbury, J. Dale, A. Malfroy, J. de Vevey, and G. C. L. are winning.

PROBLEM No. 1673.—Additional correct solutions received from Liseo de Malaga, Cathcart, M. H. Moorhouse, Russell Henry, Cheam, Kingston Mark, A. Markow, J. Monger, D. G. H. P., Pug.

PROBLEM No. 1674.—Correct solutions received from J. J. Heaton, W. H. Carlyon, J. Bailey, H. Schlesner, Theope H. Ree, Latta, R. B. Armit, S. B. V. Russell Henry, E. F. Woolwich Chess Club, Lic. o de Malaga, Benet, W. Leson, J. Sowden, A. Malfroy, G. C. Baxter, M. H. Moorhouse, Raudy-cum-Puck, P. Markoff. Those by J. Dale, R. W. S. Cygnet, G. H. V., Wanstead, A. Steadman, E. D., E. W. D., Dormouse, Swallowfield, B. Muir, T. H. G., Jennie and Charlie J., J. T. G., R. W. Muir, J. M. E. D. S., Pickwick, D. G. H. P., E. O. Norwood are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1675.—Correct solutions received from Pendyl Hall, P. S. Shenele, H. Ree, W. F. Payne, H. Schlesner, R. H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, S. R. V. Those by J. de Vevey, E. O. Norwood, E. G., Latta, J. P., Jennie and Charlie J., J. T. G., R. W. Muir, are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1676.—Correct solutions received from R. H. Brooks and G. C. Baxter.

. An amateur would be glad of a game by correspondence with a good player. Address C. H., Post-office, Hemel Hempstead.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1674.

WHITE. 1. Q to K R sq. BLACK. P takes Kt * 2. R to K R 2nd K takes Kt * 3. B mates.

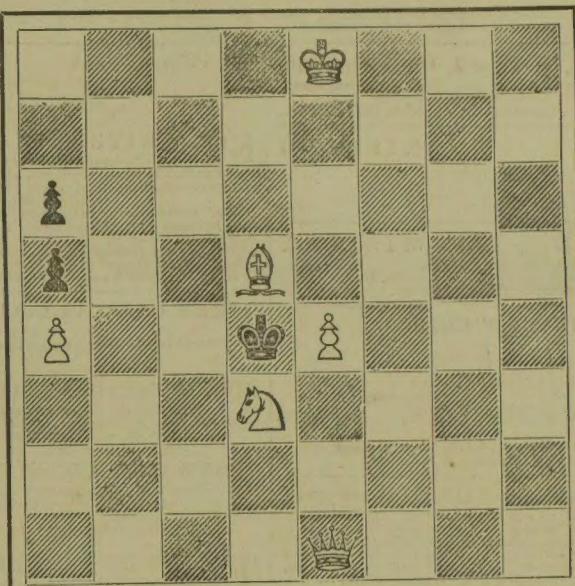
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1675.

WHITE. 1. R to K 3rd BLACK. B to K B 5th * + † 3. Q B or Kt mates. Anything

PROBLEM NO. 1677.

By Mr. ADOLPHUS BECK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT MANCHESTER.

The accompanying Game was contested between Messrs. ROBEY and SOUL, in the recent match between the Chess Clubs of Liverpool and Manchester.—(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.) 1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th 19. Kt to Q B 3rd.

2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd 20. Kt takes R P

3. B to Q Kt 5th. Kt to Q 5th 21. Kt takes Q R P. Q to Q 4th

The influence of Mr. Bird's precepts and practice is evidently spreading.

4. Kt takes Kt. P takes Kt 22. P to Q B 4th, &c.

5. Castles. P to Q R 4th 23. Kt to K B 3rd. Castles K R

6. P to Q R 4th. P to Q R 3rd 24. R to K B 3rd. B takes P

7. B to Q B 4th. P to Q R 3rd 25. P to Q B 3rd. B takes B

8. P to Q R 3rd. B to K 3rd 26. Q takes B. Kt to Q B 4th

9. Kt to Q 2nd. B to K 2nd 27. Q takes Q. P takes Q.

We should have preferred 9. B takes B. 28. R to K 3rd. Kt to K 2nd

10. P to K B 4th. 29. Kt to K 3rd. R takes R (ch)

Here, surely, 10. B takes B, followed by 11. Q to K Kt 4th, would have been a stronger line of play?

11. P to Q 4th. 30. Kt takes R. R takes P

Something is also to be said for the advance of the K B P at this juncture.

12. Q to K Kt 4th. B takes P

Cui bono? The K Kt P evidently cannot be taken.

13. Kt to K B 3rd. Q to Q 2nd

14. B takes B. Q takes B

15. Kt to Q 4th. Kt to Q 2nd

Scarcely so effective, we think, as 15. Q to Q B 4th; but he was, doubtless, apprehensive of the adverse Knight planting himself at K 5th.

16. R to K sq. Q to Q B 4th

17. P to Q Kt 3rd. P to Q Kt 4th

18. P takes P. P takes P

19. P to Q Kt 4th. Well conceived.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB v. CHELMSFORD.—The return-match between the Knight Class of the City of London Club and the Chelmsford Chess Club took place at the latter town on Saturday, April 1, and resulted as under:

CITY OF LONDON CLUB. Won. CHELMSFORD CLUB. Won.

Mr. Anger 1. Mr. Nicholas 1

Mr. Watson 1. Mr. Pavitt 1

Dr. Gordon Smith 2. Mr. Copeland 0

Mr. Kissingbury 1. Mr. Thorn 1

Mr. Jeanes 1. Mr. Hasler 1

Mr. Grady 1. Mr. Hunt 1

Mr. Klein 1. Mr. Richardson 0

Mr. F. W. Lord 2. Mr. Garrood 0

Dr. Batt 2. Mr. Eddington 0

Total 12 Total 6

TOURNAMENT AT THE DIVAN.—This tourney, we learn, has come to a temporary standstill in consequence of the absurd clause in the conditions which allowed the committee to give a competitor leave of absence. According to the latest returns that have reached us, Mr. Zukertort has won two games of Mr. Jansens and one from Major Martin and Mr. Minchin. Messrs. Macdonnell and Potter have each scored one game; Mr. Potter has won a game from Mr. Wisker, and the last-named gentleman has lost and drawn a game with Mr. Minchin.

CITY OF LONDON v. ALEXANDRA CHESS CLUB.—The recent match between the Knight Class of the City of London Club and the Alexandra Club resulted in a draw, each side winning five games—two being drawn.

ENGLISH CHESS PROBLEMS.

Edited by James and T. W. Pierie. London, 1876. Longmans and Co. This is unquestionably the best collection of problems ever published, and we cordially congratulate the editors on the "happy thought" that suggested such a compilation. Not the least attractive feature of the volume is the fact that in each case the problems have been selected by the composer himself, and, as every English problem-maker of any reputation is represented in its pages, we need not seek further for a guarantee of the quality of the material. In this respect the work is vastly superior to the American "Chess Nuts," which contains a vast number of good and bad positions gathered together indiscriminately. These are the only two national collections of problems that have been made, and, as the editors point out in their introduction, each nation has its own special characteristics in style of idea and composition. The work is divided into three parts—Part I. embraces problems by living composers; Part II., by those lately deceased—such as Bolton, Bone, Smith, "J. B. of Bridport," &c.; whilst Part III. is devoted to original problems specially composed for this collection. All these are remarkable for their excellence and accuracy; in one only (No. 568) have we discovered a second solution (1. Kt to K B 4th (ch), &c.). The frontispiece problem, by Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, is a most beautiful study, and well worthy of its post of honour. The editor's "Hints on Problems Construction" are worth perusal; and we coincide, in the main, with the views expressed, especially with reference to two-move problems.

It is not too much to say that among these 600 problems are some of the very finest the world has ever seen. The book is well got up, the diagrams large, and the type clear, and it is remarkably free from typographical errors. The solutions are very concisely written in the fractional notation, but in the English form. We regret to see the subscribers' list so small, as such an important work should have met with better support, especially in America. We find only one German subscriber, though that name certainly represents a host in itself—Herr V. D. Lasa.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated May 29, 1875, of Mr. William Henry Partington, formerly of Manchester,

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BEDDING. CHINA, &c.

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OETZMANN and CO., IN ANNOUNCING
this EXTENSION OF PREMISES, desire to thank their patrons for their kind indulgence under the inconvenience of overcrowded show-rooms, and other difficulties arising from the business having grown far beyond the accommodation which the premises afforded, notwithstanding the several extensive additions which have from time to time been previously made.

TO AVOID THE GREAT DAMAGE by workmen during the intended Rebuilding, inevitable to such a Stock if retained, they have determined upon CLEARING OUT the same at a GREAT REDUCTION. They do not propose to sell utterly regardless of their own interest; but, as a sacrifice must occur either by damage or reduction, prefer the latter alternative, as most conducive to the mutual interest of buyer and seller.

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